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VOL. VII.---NO. 29. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 21, 1870.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Addresses by Revs. Blythe, Howard, Allison, Noble, Scovel, Lee, Critchlow, Hodge and Wilson.

Sunday was the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, and the exercises were of an unusually interesting character. The church was filled to its utmost capacity at every service, and not only members of other churches of that denomination were present, but also quite a number of members of other denominations, who also participated in the exercises. A platform had been erected in front of the pulpit for the accomodation of the large number of ministers who were expected to be present, and on the center of the platform, just in front of the pulpit, was a table laden with beautiful boquets and flowers

MORNING SERVICES.

The morning services were conducted by the Rev. John Davis, who opened the exercises by calling upon Rev. E. P. Crane to invoke a blessing. After the invocation, the 100th hymn was announced, and the whole congregation united in singing.

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., then read a portion of Scripture, after which he offered a solemn and impressive prayer.

The congregation now united in singing the hymn "Glorious things of thee are spoken," when Rev. J. W. Blythe, formerly a pastor of this church, delivered an address on some reminiscences of his ministry in Pittsburgh, of which we subjoin a brief extract.

ADDRESS OF A FORMER PASTOR.

The reverend gentleman said that when he left home to attend this anniversary meeting, he did not expect to be called upon to make an address, but had intended to participate in other exercises during the week. He said that the reminiscences of his pastorate in this church had ever been very pleasing to him. He said, it is true I was once the pastor of the Second Church of Pittsburgh, and of this church, and as I look over the congregation here, I can see but few persons who were members of the church at that time, and now, like myself, have heads blossoming for the grave. Churches maintain their identity, while the members of churches pass away. When I was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh we were in a very obscure part of the city. The church was known everywhere as the Church of Diamond alley—the very name setting forth that it was an obscure part of the city. It had not such a congregation as is here to-day. There was not the wealth that there is here represented to-day. We were few in numbers and were poor, but they were God fearing men and women.

My ministry here was included between the years of 1833 and 1836. The session of the church, as then composed, was made up of old men, and there is but one who remains, the father of our session, Mr. McCullough. Then there was Mr. Hartupee, a very pious man; Samuel Thompson, noted for his meekness, and Mathew B. Lowrie, who was very active in the service of his Master, and a number of others whom I recollect with the deepest affection. The church, although located in an obscure part of the city, took an active part in the measures that then were instituted for Christ's cause and kingdom. There is an institution now in our church, the glory of it, the pride of it; an institution that has made many glad by its direct influence on this sin-cursed world. India, Africa, China, South America, and the poor downtrodden Indian of our western wilds have great reason to bless the Board of Foreign Missions of our Church. Brethren of the Second Church, that Board was started by you. It is your child. This cause therefore commends itself to your special care. Permit me to remind you that the Society is now $50,000 in debt, and that we are under the sad and, to some of us, bitter necessity of handing over this beloved child of ours to what is to be a new body. Are there not some here this day, in remembrance of what God has done for them, that will rise up in the meeting of the General Assembly next Thursday, and say "this child that was born with us shall not go out from us in debt." The speaker next alluded briefly to the action and conduct of the members of this Church at the time of the seperation in 1838, and also gave glowing accounts of some ministers who did all their power to prevent the separation.

From 1830 to 1836, there commenced springing up all over the land, fears and anxieties in relation to the great Catholic movement. Many of the churches became awakened to the necessity of protesting against the movement, and many lectures were delivered. This church invited the Rev. Wm. R. McCullough to deliver a lecture, which he kindly consented to do. In the course of his remarks I remember distinctly, he told us that the Catholic church would attempt at some day to grasp our common schools, and thus to control the young, the rising generation. The common schools were not what they now are. They were hardly spoken of, hardly known outside of New England. He warned Christian people against permitting the Romish church to lay its vital grasp on the education of this country. Was he not a prophet? And now when the Papal church are endeavoring to break down the very foundation of our Republic, and to sap our public schools, and actually to drive out that Book of God from these schools, would it not be well for us to heed this warning and to wake from our lethargy. The speaker next referred to the Sabbath School of the church during his pastorate, and closed by noticing many who were raised therein, and became prominent members of society, and useful pillars in the House of God.

ADDRESS OF DR. HOWARD.

Dr. Howard was the next speaker, and gave an interesting sketch of the history of the church from the time he first became its pastor until the present, of which we give a brief extract:

Twenty-one years have elapsed since the pastoral relation was constituted between this congregation and myself. Years of joys and sorrows, of hopes and fears, of sowings and harvestings, which must tell upon the present and eternal interests of many souls. Twenty-one years of peace, of harmony, of encouraging prosperity, of some good done, of some good received as we humbly hope have rapidly glided away. And now, at the end of this somewhat protracted period, I stand before you to-day, not to receive your congratulations, but to endeavor to show that I have obtained help from God. A glance at this city when I first visited it, and at this church when I first became its pastor, will suitably introduce what I shall have to say in the sequel. In twenty-one years great changes have taken place in this city. There was not, when I first came here in 1849, a single railroad car that departed from Pittsburgh in any direction; now there are six or seven connecting it with all the great cities on the Atlantic, the lakes, and even the distant Pacific. The population of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the surrounding boroughs, twenty-one years ago, was not over 70,000; it is now not much less than 200,000, and I presume the amount of business and wealth have increased in a still greater ratio.

When I became the pastor of this church it was a well organized and flourishing congregation. I entered upon other men's labors and built upon their foundations. The congregation was worshiping in the church on Fifth street, a building which had been completed and dedicated on the 14th of November, 1845. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Brekinridge and the Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Green took part in the services.

That edifice was, when erected, one of the most elegant church buildings in the city. The session of the church at my coming consisted of Messrs. Matthew B. Lowrie, Luke Loomis, Benjamin McLain and Samuel McMasters. A little over a year elapsed, when the house in which we toiled and prayed together was consumed. This sad event occurred on the 8th of June, 1850, nothing being left of it but the naked walls. We were cast down, but not in despair. The noble pastor of the First Church tendered us the use of their house of worship to go on with our services preparatory to the communion, which generous offer was accepted. Scarcely five weeks had elapsed from the burning of the church, when the congregation met a severe blow in the death of Matthew B. Lowrie, one of the most efficient members of the church. This event occurred on Sabbath evening the 28th of July, 1850. It is a fact worthy of notice that Mr. Lowrie's death is the only one that has occurred among the elders during my whole pastorate. Just at the time that the church edifice was consumed, the session was considering the propriety of having their number increased, and almost immediately upon getting back to our own house, the church was called together to elect several persons to the office of ruling elders. This election took place on the 14th of October, 1860, and resulted in the choice of Messrs. William B. Copeland, John McCurdy, and William Bakewell, and these together were ordained on the 17th of November following. In the spring of 1858 the property on Fifth street was disposed of for the sum of $35,000, and the lot on which this house stands was purchased for $16,000, and arrangements immediately made for the erection of this edifice. The corner stone was laid on the afternoon of the 23d of August, 1858. The work on the superstructure was at once commenced, and steadily prosecuted to completion. For some twelve months the congregation was without a church home. We worshiped part of the time in the First Church, and part of the time in Lafayette and Masonic Halls. In May or June, 1859, the lecture room was finished and the congregation gladly returned to a house of their own. The church edifice was finished at an expense, including the lot on which it stands, of $60,000, and on the 22d of June, 1860, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

Since the congregation has occupied this house, besides the annual election for Trustees, there have been three elections for church officers. Great changes have taken place among us on account of removals. Many have gone from this community, for the most part to the boundless West, but not a few useful families to the Eastern cities. Many, on the other hand, to escape the various inconveniences of a home in this city, have fled to the surrounding country, and by this means the churches which were in the suburbs, have been strengthened. Besides a great many private Christians, which this church has given to others, it is distinguished perhaps for the number of intelligent elders it has furnished. Including those who have been elected among ourselves, this church in twenty-one years has, to my knowledge, furnished twenty-one elders, ten of whom it was my privilege to receive into the fold of Christ. Death also has made sad havoc in our ranks. Of the few original families who are now with us, there is scarcely one, I presume, who has not been bereaved. In a historical review like this it is natural to look for some account of what has been done to further the interests of Christ's kingdom. This is the great object of the pastoral relation. First, then, I may say that the Gospel has been preached, no one knows so well as myself how imperfectly; but still it has been the Gospel, and not philosophy, not worldly wisdom, not mere morality that has been preached. I have preached repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and now, at the end of twenty-one years, with a good conscience I can say, "Having obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great."

During these twenty-one years there have been received into the church eight hundred and thirty-four persons—three hundred and sixty-four on examination, and four hundred and seventy on certificate. During the first five years two hundred and thirty-nine persons united with the church, and during the past five years two hundred and thirty-four. On two or three occasions only can we say we have had special manifestations of the Holy Spirit. The most signal of these was in the winter of 1867-8, when our church, in common with others, was visited by a most gracious refreshing. During that winter, at two successive communions, nearly a hundred persons were received into the church. Special attention has been given to the children and youth of the church. A Bible class was formed by Mrs. Howard as early as 1850, composed of young ladies. This class grew in numbers and interest under her care for some years, when ill health obliged her to relinquish it. She was succeeded by William Bakewell, who has had charge of it for the last twelve or thirteen years. Much good has been done in this way. A male Bible class was organized in 1855 by Mr. Jasper E. Brady, but it is now under the care of Mr. Oliver McClintock. In 1851 steps were taken to establish an infant school, which has succeeded very well, having now upon its roll over one hundred scholars. But there are in this city, as in all others, many who are ignorant, and out of the way children, who have been sought and gathered into mission schools. We have had a flourishing school of this kind in the upper part of the city for a long time, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Benitz. But the most important enterprise is the Howard Mission School, which meets in the school room of this church. Mr. Allen Bakewell is the acting superintendent, and the school promises to do much good.

It is difficult for me to get at the exact amount of contributions that have been made by the congregation to benevolent objects during the past twenty-one years. But from the examinations I have made, I think I am safe in saying they have averaged at least $8,000 a year, an aggregate of $168,000, more than $100,000 of which have been raised within the last eleven years. The reverend gentlemen then closed his remarks by saying that, although much has been done, yet the church has not done all it was its privilege to do, and hoped that each member of the church would try and do more to advance the cause of Christ.

At the close of the address, Rev. B. C. Critchlow led in prayer, and after a hymn was sung the congregation was dismissed with the benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. Joseph S. Travelli.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES.

In the afternoon the exercises were conducted by the Rev. George P. Hays. After the introductory exercises Dr. Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, delivered a highly interesting and profitable discourse on "Religious Literature." He was followed by Rev. F. A. Noble, who spoke on "Our Indebtedness as a Nation to Christianity," in his usual fervent and eloquent manner. "Religious Education of Children" was the subject of the next discourse, which was delivered by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church. The last address of the afternoon was delivered by Rev. Richard Lee, who gave interesting reminiscences of Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., and Rev. Robert Dunlap.

In the evening the first discourse was made by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, who gave a highly interesting history of the Second Church Sabbath School between thirty and forty years ago. He was followed by Rev. A. A. Hodge, who spoke of "Presbyterian Missions" in an eloquent manner. The last discourse of the day was delivered by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., whose subject was "Presbyterianism in the United States," which subject was handled in a masterly manner by the speaker. Thus closed the exercises of the day—a day which will long be remembered by the members of the church. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the occasion will form an interesting event in the history of the church.

THE HEALTH OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

Interesting Facts and Statistics about the Graduates of the Mount Holyoke Seminary.

[By Prof. Edward Hitchcock.]

Several years ago, it was generally believed that literary and so-called educated men as a class were short-lived, and of poor health while they lived. But Prof. Pierce, of Harvard college gathered such an amount of facts on the subject, as to prove the idea false, and that scholars not only lived as long as the average of men, but they lived longer than those in many other pursuits of life.

No doubt this idea originated in the way of sending a boy to college if he was not physically strong, and could not make a stout farmer or muscle worker; it being a possibility that he might make a pale and fussy minister if he couldn't stand it to be a laboring man. Thank God that now most of our colleges and preparatory schools recognize physical culture as one department of education, and every student in them can have the confidence to say, "a body also hast thou given me."

Since Prof. Pierce has settled the matter of health and longevity of the male sex when educated, some inquirers have been looking after the education of the gentler sex, and come to the *opinion* that not only are the girls killed by the forcing and confining processes of their education, but after graduation they drag out a short existence; and while there is no doubt that many of our ladies' schools are sadly negligent by this high pressure and cramming process, yet justice to some of them requires that statistics and figures should place the credit where it belongs and give the public the truth.

One of the teachers in Mount Holyoke seminary has lately undertaken the severe task of ascertaining the longevity of its graduates, by means of their accurate Memorandum society and the memorial volume. This research shows the following very interesting results: At the end of the academic year of 1867, when the seminary had been in existence for thirty years, 1212 young ladies had been graduated, and 139 had died, making the percentage of deaths 11.460, or nearly one in eight. For the sake of comparison, the triennial catalogues of Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Harvard, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale colleges were consulted and analogous results secured. The number of graduates were 11,123, 1527 had died, and the percentage of deaths was 13,812.

So that the figures demonstrate a longer life among the graduates of Holyoke seminary than among the seven New England colleges enumerated, amounting to more than two and one-third per cent (2.352); and this at that time of life, about 20 to 45, when by life tables we find the death rate of females to be greater than that of males.

By these results we learn that it becomes those to be careful who state that all female schools are injurious to the health of their students. For here is one which in attainments of scholarship, general discipline, and religious culture has ranked among the highest, and yet its health influence holds out better than in gentlemen's schools of kindred grade, where much less censure has been passed upon the neglect of hygiene.

Curiosities of Suicide.

Statistics of European countries show that there are more suicides in June and July, and fewer in November, December and January, than in any other months. This is found to have been as uniformly the case in former years, as from 1835 to 1843, as it now is. Of every one thousand self-murderers in Europe, it is found that 64 take place in January, 68 in February, 79 in March, 88 in April, 106 in May, 113 in June, 109 in July, 92 in August, 79 in September, 76 in October, 66 in November, and 60 in December. European statistics show that for every million of the population the yearly number of suicides among the Scandinavians is 126, the Germans 112, the French 105, the Latin nations in general 80, and among the Sclaves, in the Austrian provinces, only 47. But great cities show much higher figures—Paris the highest of all, where there are yearly 646 suicides for each million of people. It is curious that, among the Germans, suicide is the most frequent in Saxony, and next in the countries or provinces adjoining; so that its frequency steadily decreases in passing from Saxony as a center in any direction, all the way to the boundaries of Germany.

In every country three-fourths of all the suicides are of the male sex. But in every country, and in both sexes, the disposition to commit this crime increases with advancing years, and is always greatest in extreme old age. And it seems to be among persons in advanced life that the greatest increase in suicide, of recent years, has taken place. It is clearly proved, also, that marriage is one of the circumstances which bear a statistical relation to this subject. The proportion of unmarried persons who kill themselves is decidedly greater than that of the married; the proportion of widowed persons is far larger still; but that of the divorced and separated is incomparably the largest of all, being uniformly five times as great as that of the married. It is believed to be particularly those suicides who are driven to the act by the most wretched motives, such as a want of drink, or dissipation and sheer weariness of life, to use the rope, and a disproportionate amount of the whole increase of suicide in late years is of this class. This shows what has been believed on no evidence, that intemperance in Europe is increasing. The contrary seems to have been the case here.

WESTON, the pedestrian, recently turned up again at New York, where he delivered a lecture on athletic exercise, preceded by an introduction by Horace Greeley, who made a short speech commending the lecturer, and afterwards paying him the high compliment of remaining awake during his lecture, which being delivered, he announced that he would then walk a mile within ten minutes. Gen. Acton held the watch and Mr. Greeley delivered the signal to go. The feat is thus graphically described:

"The human velocipede was off. He went around the room like a high-pressure steam man. 'Once,' shouted Mr. Greeley, as the pedestrian completed his first circuit of the room. The ladies became excited and sprang upon the seats to get a look at him, but he passed them like a streak of lightning. Gen. Acton peered at his watch through his gold-rimmed glasses, and a look of eager interest darted over Horace Greely's countenance as he shouted 'six,' when Mr. Weston had gone around six times. Down, across, and back, the lithe pedestrian went like a hawk on the wing. Snap went his whip about his legs as his calves became numb. On his seventh circuit he snatched a glass of ice water from the end of the platform, swallowing it at one gulp without diminishing his rate of speed, and tossing the tumbler among Mr. Greeley's feet, around which it floundered for a second, and was then dashed to pieces at the back of the stage. As the handsome athlete made his last round Mr. Greeley, whose eager countenance indicated intense interest, raised his left hand, saying. 'There, there! Stop! stop! You've done it!'"

THE sudden resignation of Col. Kirwan, the Fenian Secretary of War, has greatly embarrassed the O'Neill movement, as much reliance was placed on him, he being in possession of all the particulars of the projected campaign. O'Neill's difficulty with the Senate occurred shortly after the Pittsburgh convention, and was caused by the Senate refusing to sanction his drawing three dollars per day, in addition to his salary of $2,000 per annum, which he thought too small to compensate him for loss of time and business, traveling expenses, &c. O'Neill's only advisers now are Col. Donnelly, formerly military organizer, and a legal gentleman well known in New York. But he has the arms and munitions of war at his command, including field batteries; and two regiments of artillery, one commanded by Col. Lewis, of Vermont, and the other by an experienced officer whose name has not been given. He is still bent on carrying out his original purpose of invading Canada, although well aware that the Senate wing is working zealously against him, and that his main strength is in the West, where the influence of the Senate cannot fail to be felt.

UNDER the existing tariff the domestic production of salt has increased from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. The diminution in the quantity imported has been about 1,500,000. Mr. McCarthy, who represents the Syracuse district in Congress, said, in a recent speech, that "in New York in 1860, foreign salt sold at twenty-three cents per bushel for gold; to-day domestic salt is twenty-three cents in currency." The average from 1856 to 1860 was $1 75 per barrel of five bushels. In 1869 it had gone down to $1 61. The protection afforded salt has developed the saline wealth of Michigan and Ohio, so that competition has compelled the Onondaga companies to sell at lower rates than they did under a merely nominal tariff.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY has announced that the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has espoused the cause of Female Suffrage, and intends to introduce into the next Democratic State Convention of Ohio a resolution embodying and indorsing this newly acquired political creed. This will prove a bomb-shell of no ordinary dimensions thrown in the midst of that boasted "Conservative" party that rejects all progressive ideas as heresies.

ITALY—THE CARNIVAL.

The Comic Element in the Italian Character—Mild Dissipation—Exemption from Fasting—Blending of the Beautiful with the Ridiculous, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Since my last, we have passed through the Carnival. During its celebration the comic element in the Italian character stood out in bold relief. It was not the slow plodding laborers, hanging lazily over their spades, but having deserted the vine and the olive for one day, it was a scene of frolic and jollification in city and town; and the merry jingling of wine glasses in ten thousand cellers. It was Carnival both to the wealthy and refined, and no less so to the poor and ignorant. In fact, the modern Carnival, like the ancient Roman Saturwalia, while it grants freedom to all, seems to do the most for the masses of the poor, that have at least this day for ease and dissipation. Not dissipation in its worse sense, although considerable dissipation is indulged in drinking always, but dissipation in taking one jolly good day of sport and unlimited freedom with all classes and individuals.

The occasion of the festival is the coming of Lent, and the time is regulated by it. The carnival proper consists of the last Sabbath, Monday and Tuesday before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of lent. It is easy to trace the origin of the great festival that ranks so nearly among the Church festivals of Catholic Italy.

Theoretically all good Catholics must observe strictly the forty days of fasting, and no hilarity, no amusement, no parties, no dancing, even no marriages, should be permitted during this period. How very natural then is it to anticipate the coming of the days of gloom, by taking one "fat Tuesday" before they cease eating flesh, as this is the meaning of the word "carnival"—*vale carnis*, farewell to flesh. It may be questioned seriously if any less flesh is eaten, or less dancing and revelry enjoyed on account of the preparations made. Yet this is the theory, and if they fail in the last part, they certainly practice faithfully the first, by ostensibly preparing for this self-abnegation demanded by "His Infallibility." Manifestly, however, this demand is growing less each year, and so many days are made exempt from fasting by His Holiness that it is difficult to see why this fast and festival may not soon both be abandoned and numbered among the things that were.

Perhaps the abandoning of the cause would fail to remove the effect. At all events they prepare yet for the Carnival with seemingly as much interest as ever, while the one declines; but little less interest, if any, is manifested in the celebration of the other, the Carnival. So zealous are they in the performance of this sacred festival, that immediately after New Year, preparations begin. On every Sabbath—for Sabbath is only a gay holiday in Italy—the streets are crowded by the masses who scent the coming of the Carnival from afar. Soon masqueraders appear upon the streets, increasing daily until the climax is reached, being the last three days before Lent. The tidal wave has been gathering for months, and as it breaks all Italy feels the shock.

It is not only in the great cities of Italy that they have a Carnival, but everywhere, back in the rural districts, in the small villages it comes regularly in its original guise. All Italy has ever manifested a marked element of unchangeableness, but most so where free from the influx of foreign ideas and novelties. So if you would see the Italians celebrating the customs of their forefathers, established thousands of years ago, go back into the country and witness a carnival in its antique simplicity. The great cities may surpass in magnificence but not in novelty to the stranger.

At Rome it is done in grandeur, and magnificence, binding element of the beautiful with the ridiculous. Here church and state add their presence and influence to render the occasion national, and honorable. The Governor and Senators of Rome, holy fathers, at the ringing of the great bell of the Capitol, inaugurate the festivities, by passing in state along the crowded corso. The beauty and chivalry of Roman youth crowd the balconies and strada, the former showering, from their elevated position, beautiful flowers upon the latter as they press their way among the masses below. Showers of flowers and sweet-meats, bon-bons, sugar plums and comfits fill the air, and fall upon the heads of knights and beggar boys alike. The gay body guard of the Pope, with a thousand other brightly flashing warriors, bearing a dozen medals, telling of dangers dared and wonders achieved, all stand along the crowded street or mingle with the sea of maskers, who seem to be transformed into every specimen of the animal kingdom, and a thousand monstrosities besides. Yet all this strange compound bears one mark of unity—sport and good humor, and the guards would seem to be entirely useless. But no Rome without troops; no festival without *gens d'armes*. While this heaving tide moves on, jolly, laughing, shouting, uproarious, you mark amid the greatest freedom strict [illegible] and no wicked license. Here is the contrast with the ancient festivals in honor of the gods, as in the Bacchanalia, the maddened, frantic Bacchants outraged decency, and the very instincts of our better nature.

But I wander from the description. In addition to the masquerading, a wild scene is enacted on the corso at the close of each day; it is a horse race. Formerly the Jews were compelled to run the gauntlet of the corso. Often in imagination I have seen the despised and down-trodden captives fleeing for their life along the race course to give amusement to the haughty Romans, and as they were pressed forward by the shower of hailing comfits, I was reminded of the gauntlet of death ran by our ancestors among their Indian captors, who thrust at them with lash and cutlass. It was only a piece with the stronger passion that led ten thousand captive Jews in the broad arena of the Coliseum there to fight with wild beasts, and die like dogs, only to gratify the freak of Emperor and people. But no longer are these sons of Abraham reduced to this terrible condition. Only now the inhabitants of "Il Getto," it is said, furnish the prize money paid for the winning Barbary horses that contest for the victory. But yet enough of interest gathers about this scene, from the novelty of the way it is conducted. They have no riders, but are urged along the course by tying tin pans to their tails and boards with sharp nails to their backs. If any addition was needed to urge these fiery chargers over the course, it is found in the wild yelling crowd of demons that close in after them.

Thus the maskers make sport for days, until the last evening of Tuesday. The bells of three hundred churches proclaim the hour of sundown by ringing their "Ave Marias," and a short respite is taken. It is not to last; no, only, as it were, to gather strength and novelty for the closing scene. This is the "Moccoli." As soon as twilight gives place to darkness they rush again upon the street, bearing small burning tapers. If the battle of comfits was fiercely fought all day, now with more eagerness they wage the war, in trying to extinguish each other's tapers. For a full hour it lasts, and when the wild, uproarious sport ceases they close the day in festivities and dancing, at private party or theater.

At Milan they are not satisfied with three days. Their enthusiastic archbishop years ago ordained that they should have five days more; so there it extends on through the first week of lent, closing on the night of the first Sabbath. After these special favors you will be prepared to know that Milan claims the palm even over Rome for getting up a first class Carnival; and we should not doubt it from the facts represented. It takes more freedom at Milan than at Rome. No official unmasks the daring individual who would criticise in his masquerade a worthless Government official. Hence the masking has some pungent thrusts at politicians and individuals. The city authorities favor the same by offering prizes to the most successful maskers, ranging from 2,000 to 500 francs for mounted, and from 1,000 to 50 francs for the best masquerade on foot, consisting of either one person or a company of them. What thousands may be spent under such circumstances; what display of beauty, of elegance, can sweep along the Strada Vittoria Emanuello, can scarcely be conjectured by those who have not seen it, or be described by those who have. What is done at Venice, at Florence, at Naples, need not be suggested fully enough to keep pace with their models, Rome and Milan.

But go into the rural districts, as was suggested. Here you miss the grander elements, but find perhaps enough to repay you for the exchange. Here is perhaps a better specimen of what the ancient festivals were, even "the modern Carnival when first instituted." It is certainly a national festival, and here conducted in its greatest simplicity.

Now they employ the original methods of disfigurement. Their faces are smeared with vermillion and wine-lees; and for masks some use the simplest covering possible, consisting of merely a white cloth to shroud the face. Others go to the farthest opposite extreme, and become monstrosities, with heads and visages of all imaginable forms, colors, and casts. Some clown carries the burlesque to the farthest possible extreme into the profoundly ridiculous. Having exhausted the transformations to which a human being is subject, he resorts to something original. A donkey of the wildest type is dressed up in female attire and mounted in a carriage, through the crowded streets it passes, and the disguise is well nigh successful, but what a scream of merriment from the masses frightens the poor donkey, who, forgetful of the role he was playing, went to braying in response to one of its fellows, thus revealing the true character of his ladyship. At least it gave an opportunity for the boys to open their throats.

Between these extremes of maskers are comprised the most of those who participate in the festival. They belong to the ordinary class, having nothing new and original, hence gain but little notice or attract but little attention from the crowds who seek for the wild and madcap style of masking. Yet they are needed to fill up, as satellites are needed to make the central suns or planets conspicuous.

As complete license is granted all to-day, they assume all characters or persons with perfect freedom. The priest is burlesqued by the sorry wag, who treads the streets, mumbling prayers from a huge volume. The school master finds his dress and person faithfully copied, to be made ridiculous with pomposity and egotism as his second self goes strutting around with straightened back and thumbs thrust into the arm holes of his waistcoat. The Italian lady, who treads not the streets unless in long train and trappings, sees the semblance of herself sweeping along the filthy foot paths in most approved style, until some accident reveals the cloven heel. Ah vile fraud, a wolf in sheep's clothing, a man in semblance of an angel.

Many others ply their trade. The engineer corps, with a complete set of show instruments, levels and relevels all the piazze amid a mass of spectators, when all unexpected the genius of the flour bag leaps among them with face and clothes all white and pockets filled with flour. With well aimed thrusts from left to right. Where the masses go, goes he, and in his pathway follow uproar and confusion as from the flying dust the people flee. But the chief element of the carnival is the battle carried on with comfits. These are candies made of sugar. They are of every form and size and color. They generally have a corriander seed or a piece of cinnamon in the center. They are about the size of a large bean, some very small and fine. They cost about one franc a pound. It is often said that only the low poor people celebrate this festival but they cannot be very indigent when they consume in a single day's festivities from twenty to fifty pounds of comfits. But in the larger cities where they employ the comfits in fabulous quantities, they are not made of sugar but of flour and plaster of Paris. It has been affirmed by good authority that some men at Milan throw away in one day more than a thousand pounds of these bogus candies.

I call this nothing less than a fraud. If they must fight let the weapons be honorable, at least not a cheat upon the boys. At any rate, bogus candies deprive the festival of half its interest—the scrambling of the masses upon streets after them. The object primary was undoubtedly to attract the crowd, the boys, to follow after them, forget yet he that throws the most sugar plums bears along the largest crowd.

The majority employ carriages for the occasion, rigged out in complete style, with coachmen and footmen. I wish I could picture to you scenes as enacted before my eyes. But I can only attempt it, and you must do the rest in imagination.

Here comes one occupied by ladies and a gentleman. Evidently they are of the uppertendom, for the paterfamilias is dignified and stern. His large eye-glasses and plug hat are very conspicuous, and his white standing collar is very stiff and rigid. With the hand neatly gloved, he holds a massive cane, and with the others, he constantly salutes his numerous passing acquaintances in latest style, dropping his hat low between his feet and graciously curving his entire spine. His lady companions partake of the same spirit, clothed with many a robe and ruffle, many a frill and flutter. All goes on pacifically for a time, for they have assumed the role of the seriocomic. But suddenly from a passing carriage rains upon them a shower of comfits. This is the signal for war. Forgetting the dignity of the house in the magnitude of the insult, the entire party thrust their hands quickly into their capacious baskets and sacks of comfits, and seizing these *munitions of war*, they hurl them violently and repeatedly at the fleeing foe. But he had scarcely gone when another comes more desperate than the first, who instead of fleeing gives them battle. It is now "Greek with Greek" and mightily did each contest the field.

Showers of projectiles great and small are hurled to and fro, rattling and clashing against plug hat and spectacles; who, exasperated beyond all power of self-control, and in order to annihilate the foe at one fell swoop, mounts to his feet. Armed now with bombshell or hand-grenade he takes good aim and throws. It strikes! it bursts, and lo! a dense cloud of smoke, enveloping the enemy, proclaims the victory won. With a wild burst of laughter from the beholding masses, the vanquished left the field transformed to millers' for the bomb was filled with flour.

While this was transpiring between the carriages, an entirely different scene was being enacted upon the street. A crowd of ragged boys and beggars, in fact the masses, closed about the scene of action to gather up the spoils. The sweetmeats were a dainty mouthful for these poor souls, and right eagerly they sought to possess them. Down among the horses' feet, and round the carriage wheels they rolled and struggled in one complete confusion. And as the scrambling masses surged and tumbled anew with each fresh conflict it was the gayest, strangest sight of all the day's amusement.

But the maskers are not all of a kind. They represent every color, condition and nationality. The grinning clown and merry fawn, with ears and skins of goats, mingled in the fray, reminding you again and again of the ancient festivals of Greece and Rome.

At the dying of the day the most of this gay frolicking people retired for an hour or two to "bury the Carnival" in a single glass of wine and a porringer of bread; the wealthy to feast on rich viands, and sip their choicest wines gathered from a score of districts.

At the theatre and private ball are enacted the closing scenes of the day. Their stock of mirth and comforts has not yet given out. The better portion have retired apart, the masses gather at the public balls, and at these last what pen can depict the scene? Revelry and freedom reign; mirth and good humor can brook, must brook for to-night the most unbounded license. Again the war that raged all day long upon the streets is renewed with fresh vigor. Friend with friend contends, boxes war with boxes, but amid the clashing hailstones faster fly the whirling dancers. At intervals is heard the strange weird music of the band, that sways the frenzied maskers by the motion of its cadence.

To-day upon the streets the men alone, or nearly so, celebrated the feast, but now the Italian girls mingle in the merriment. A strange, retiring creature is she; a study and a mystery; but breaking loose from the restraint that binds her, she whirls in frantic joy through the mazes of the dance, among the sea of maskers. Thus they danced until the break of day, when with the coming of the morning light they sought repose. But as the struggling sun looked upon the streets, lo! all were bleak and bare, as if during the night a mighty wave had gone over them, leaving not a trace of yesterday's Carnival.

BIZ.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Protest Submitted to the Greene County Republican Convention.

The following protest was introduced and made a part of the proceedings of the Republican Convention, held in Waynesburg, May 2d, 1870:

To the Republican Convention now in session at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania:

PROTEST.

We, the undersigned, delegates from the townships of Franklin, Marion and Center, to the Republican Convention, held in Waynesburg, May 2d, 1870, do hereby earnestly protest against the nomination of a Congressional candidate for the following reasons:

1st. That the election of delegates, on the 30th of April, was not only without authority, but in positive violation and disregard of the resolution passed by the County Central Committee in February, 1869, (in pursuance of instructions by a county Republican meeting, held in the Court House the same day,) which declared that the annual election of delegates to the County Convention shall be held *on the Saturday preceding the 2nd Monday of June*. This resolution was passed for the very purpose of obviating and preventing difficulties like the present—to prevent fraud and secure a fair hearing to all parties. It is in letter and in spirit a [illegible] county meeting regularly called, fixed the time of holding the regular elections, and no less authority can alter or change it. The present attempt of the Chairman to repeal or set aside this resolution is a gross usurpation of authority that does not belong to him, and the election of delegates in pursuance of his order is, therefore, null and void.

2d. That if the Chairman had authority to order an election, the order to hold it on the 30th of April was fraudulent. Because it gave but four weeks' notice that an election would be held, when it was known to the Chairman that one of the candidates would be necessarily engaged in the business of the Court three weeks, leaving him but one week to canvass the county against the sitting member; because the time was fixed by the Chairman upon consultation with the friends of the sitting member, and without consultation with the other candidate or his friends; because the time for the canvass was made six weeks shorter than usual for the purpose of defrauding a Republican of a full and fair hearing before the people of the county, and because *that an early day was fixed for holding the election for the express purpose of preventing one of the candidates from getting his claims fully and fairly before the Republicans of the county*. Your protestants believe that if the usual time had been allowed for a canvass the result would have been far different. In Franklin, Marion and Center townships, points easily accessible, good majorities were given against the sitting member, and such, your protestants believe, would have been the result in most of the other townships had a reasonable time been given. It follows: the Chairman having no authority to fix the time of holding the election, and the time fixed by him being manifestly fraudulent, that the action of the Convention in pursuance thereof is null and void and not binding.

JOHN C. FLENNEKEN,
L. K. EVANS,
JONAS ELY,
HUGH SMITH,
GODFREY ENGLE.

GUSTAVE DORE has almost completed in his studio at Paris, a grand picture which it is claimed will convert the most captious critics. The subject is the setting out of Christ on his dolorous way to Calvary, and when it is added that the canvass measures some twenty feet by thirty, one can realize the large mould in which the painter has cast his grand imaginings. The figure of Christ, draped in white, is naturally the central point of the canvass, and indeed the effulgence that beams from Godhead personified fills the picture with its Divine light. As Jesus descends the steps that lead from the judgment seat to the highway, the Jewish figures that crowd the corners of the picture press forward to gaze upon him, while the higher dignitaries in his immediate vicinity fall back, blinded by the excessive light that shines in all his figure. To the right the Roman soldiers, fine stalwart fellows, whose every muscle tells through their thin chain armor; press back the surging crowds; and on the left are people who are rushing forward in anticipation of the coming of the "King of the Jews;" one man, who is rushing toward the spectator, looking as though he were rushing out of the picture. In the background are the public buildings of Jerusalem, and the sky is dark with tempestuous clouds that seem to be hurrying together to compass the destruction of the city guilty of the greatest crime in history. The work of the picture is immense, but it is the least interest of the composition; for all the multiform types of physiognomy, all the picturesque details of costume, all the touches of beauty, are subordinate to the one grand, sublime expression of sorrowful pity that beams out of the divine eyes of Jesus Christ. It is by far the largest canvas the artist has yet filled.

WHAT is science coming to? It is positively alleged, by a highly respectable gentleman, a Mr. Bradley, of Ballston N. J., that the bones of the famous Cohoes Mastodon, which have reposed for years in the New York State geological collection at Albany, are the remains of an elephant which belonged to a menagerie in 1833. Here is Mr. Bradlye's story. In early life Mr. B. was a peddler, and followed a "caravan" or menagerie about the country in order to sell his wares to the crowd it usually collected. In 1833 he following at night an elephant belonging to the menagerie. The animal was usually taken from place to place in the darkness, in order to escape observation. It fell dead in the road near what is now Cohoes; and he and its keeper, after cutting the tusks off, sawed the rest of the body in pieces, and buried the remains in holes which they dug in the vicinity. A New York journal, which bolsters up Mr. Bradlye's story with a strong testimonial to his worth and integrity, advises the professors of paleontology to seek retirement from public life for the next decade.

MR. WILSON MACDONALD, the sculptor, has finished his clay model equestrian statue of General Lyon. It has been cast in plaster, and is now ready to be taken to its destination, St. Louis. The sketch represents the General as he appeared just before he was shot at the battle of Wilson's Creek, seated on his horse and waving his hat. On the pedestal are the words, "I will lead you," which he is said to have used at that time when leading the Second Kansas. The figure, as it appears in the sketch, is of half-life measurement, and the statue when finally cast will be three times the size of the sketch. In an equestrian statue the main work is the horse, and in making this it was Mr. MacDonald's purpose to escape from the traditional, heavy-limbed animal usually represented, and to make a thoroughbred which would be likely to carry its rider as long as there was life in it; and in this he has succeeded.

THE McFarland trial, at New York, "drags its slow length along," twenty-one days having been consumed, and 102 witnesses examined, thirteen for the prosecution and eighty-nine for the defense. It is thought that the whole of the testimony, including the rebuttals and sur-rebuttals, will be concluded on Thursday; and on Friday Mr. Graham will address the jury in the summing up of this extraordinary trial. It is probable that the closing speeches will consume considerable time, as the counsel on both sides will go over the whole ground in reviewal of the testimony of this large number of witnesses. The charge of the Court will also be elaborate and consume some time.

AN Eastern exchange says that a dog in Hartford recently suicided himself in the most deliberate manner. He had been at play with other dogs and suddenly left them, walked into the State House yard and placed his head under the water in the basin and held it there until life was extinct. Whether it was caused by some domestic trouble, or he was suffering from temporary insanity, the account does not state.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Interesting Letter from Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy, on the Revival of our Navigation and Commercial Interests.

General James S. Negley, our Representative in Congress, has received the following letter from Vice Admiral Porter, which will be read with interest:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1870.

DEAR SIR; I have read the report of your remarks on the floor of the House of Representatives, in relation to the bill under consideration, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

I commend with all my heart the axiom that you have quoted, that "whosoever commands the sea, commands the riches of the world, and, consequently, the world itself."

This truth is exemplified in the power of England, which nation has the greatest commercial marine in the world; a marine which is covered and protected at all points by a naval force superior to that of any other two nations combined.

Before our march was arrested by the rebellion, we were in a fair way to outstrip Britannia in the commerce of the ocean. The sails of our ships whitened every sea, and there was no field of enterprise into which the energy of our indomitable seamen did not penetrate.

That day is over; it is seldom that one now meets with an American ship abroad. Visit our docks where once hundreds of splendid ships were resting on the stocks, ready for launching, and you cannot fail to be struck with the small number of vessels that are now being constructed.

Our ocean commerce has been transferred to foreign bottoms, and in New York, our great emporium, which is by its natural position destined to be the center of trade, you see only English, French and German flags floating over the splendid steamers that daily leave the port.

We have brought our country back to a fair condition after the terrible disorder into which it was thrown, and this in the face of difficulties which to many seemed insurmountable. Why, then, can we not restore our commerce not only to its ancient standard, but place it in advance of our great commercial rival that is now fattening on the resources of this country, which should be used for our own greatness?

You have studied this matter so thoroughly, have so fully described the present condition of our commerce, and have so plainly pointed out the way to remedy the evil, that I can only say, "God speed."

If you can gain others to your side sufficient to pass the bill to place our ship-building interests on a footing with those of Great Britain, you will confer a benefit on this country that will entitle you to the everlasting gratitude of every American.

Your remarks relative to the number of steamers running from our ports to Europe are very pertinent to the subject before us. It is not only the trade these vessels monopolize to which we object, but also the danger they may bring to us in the event of a war.

Were we able to compete with Europeans, and build ship for ship with them, there could be no objection to their entering into the race for the great prize that awaits the most enterprising nation, for I know from the experience of the past that we should soon distance our competitors.

But a few years ago we were outstripping the only real competitors we had—the English—and were carrying nearly all the most important freight and passengers; but since the rebellion, owing to the restrictions placed upon our commerce and the decadence of our shipbuilding, we have stood idly by like a blown horse, and witnessed a race in which every American feels we should not only be participants, but victors.

It is a most mortifying sight to our countrymen not to see the stars and stripes hoisted on a single European steamer, and their chagrin is all the more intense when they feel that it wants but a little legislation to put our commerce on its legs once more.

One striking feature in the legislation of the United States has hitherto been to protect its shipping interests to such an extent that we could depend not only upon any number of seamen in case of war, but could withdraw them from England.

Our seamen now, as well as our ships, are becoming the property of Great Britain. In a few years they will be losing their nationality, for the navigation laws of England are so protecting and fostering to seamen that the best of ours are deserting their flag, under which there is scarcely any employment to be found.

I have heard persons say that it is not necessary for Congress to interfere in this matter, that the energy of our people would enable them to work out of the difficulty, and that while they saw a prospect of Congress helping them, they would hold back until the help came.

You might as well put a man in irons and tell him to run, or tie his hands and bid him swim.

It is an utter absurdity to suspect that a commerce crushed out as ours has been can be resuscitated without Congressional aid, any more than a sick man can be raised from his couch without the aid of medicine and nursing.

There must be substantial aid and encouragement from our Government, or the light of our commerce will flicker and go out altogether.

I have heard Western men, who live far from seaports, say: "What does it matter whether our commodities are carried in foreign or home bottoms, as long as they do go?" They would find out the difference if [illegible] England—by [illegible] means an improbable contingency—and the merchant vessels of both these nations should, for a time, disappear from the ocean.

What would then be our condition with no vessels of our own? We should have to call in the aid of Germans, Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards to enable us to get our commodities to a market.

At the very time when we should be in a condition to take advantage of our commercial rivals, we should be again in the condition of a blown horse, witnessing the success of inferior racers with no power to help it.

You have expended great labor in your examination of this question, and a more complete history of our commercial condition could not be written. Your statistics are remarkably accurate, and will afford every one the means of satisfying himself of the present state of that commerce which should be the foremost in the world.

We have more resources than any other nation on earth. As a people, we have greater energy, shrewdness, and adaptability of character than any other. Our agricultural products exceed all that is known elsewhere. Cotton is still king, notwithstanding his temporary dethronement, our cereals are sent at times in large quantities to feed the nations of Europe, and yet, with all this great wealth, we can never be a power in the estimation of the world until our commerce whitens the ocean as of yore.

Why can't we, and why don't we, build our own ships to carry our great products across the ocean?

Why should we permit others to do it for us, who are scarce our equals in anything?

Look at the great iron workshops of our country, and see how they have languished for want of something to do. We have facilities for building iron and wooden ships known to no other country, and the best timber, coal and iron in the world. Yet all these things count for nothing, as we can not build a ship on anything like equal terms with the British, and until the onerous duties are reduced our shipbuilders will be idle.

Here is a nation paying off its debt at the rate of $140,000,000 a year, and while policy says reduce the taxes, no one seems to see that the best way to do it is to resuscitate our commerce. We could carry cheaper than any one else, and thus European commodities would come to us cheaper.

Fifty million dollars are taken from among us every year by these foreign ships; how much better, then, would it be for Congress to take off $40,000,000 of duty on articles used in ship-building, save the extra ten millions to the country, and behold our commerce extending into every sea.

I am quite satisfied the country will pay off its national debt in a few years, but why shall we, of the present generation, strive to do it at the expense of all our best interests, and why fret and struggle to clear off entirely an obligation incurred for the benefit of millions yet unborn? Let those who are to enter into the rich inheritance we shall leave behind us take their part in shouldering the debt, since we, of this generation, have freely shed our blood for their happiness and prosperity.

The coming generation will see the justice of this policy. We shall transmit to them no wornout soil, no poverty-stricken country; but yet if we pursue our present suicidal course, they will naturally ask, "What kind of statesmanship was it that transferred all this wealth without the ships to transport it?" Our present position is like that of a blooded courser ready and anxious to start on the race, but weighed down by a load that paralyzes his limbs and dims the brightness of his spirits.

Let half the members of Congress be animated by your spirit, and you will see the courser again bounding along with renewed vigor.

I think our people only want the chance to be even with England once more, and would be willing to *lose* a little in the endeavor to catch up.

We can never hope to see a settlement of the Alabama claims and have our ruined merchants paid for their losses, but we can take our satisfaction in driving British commerce from the ocean in a more legitimate and honorable manner than she drove ours.

The power of a nation is measured by its commercial importance and its naval aggressive force.

This may be seen in the case of England, that little iron bound island that dictates laws to nearly all the world. What nation is there that likes to have England's enmity, or that will not submit to insult rather than beard the British lion? I know of none.

A nation may have miles and miles of railroads, thousands of river steamboats, millions of bales of cotton, and be possessed of all the arts and sciences. She may have in addition a large army, but all these will not make her powerful if she has not ships to transport them and a navy to protect them. Without the latter she is a weak thing, open to the encroachments of every nation that may have a proper naval force.

You have stated this from a point of view that will make it plain to every one of the least intelligence, and if in this respect only you are listened to, you will have performed an amount of good service for which you will be remembered.

I know the inefficient condition of our navy, and have labored hard, under adverse circumstances, to try and build it up again. The surest way to accomplish this result is to build up our commerce, for a navy will soon grow out of the necessity for its protection.

In resuscitating commerce, some smaller interests will have to suffer for the benefit of the greater.

In granting drawbacks on some particular articles used in shipbuilding, you may run foul of some local interest, but that should not be considered when the life or death of commerce is concerned, the decadence of which is the severest blow this nation has ever experienced, and the only one from which it has not recovered.

You have stated these facts so clearly that I scarcely see the necessity of my making any additional remarks. I can only add to this that there is not one statement made by you that is not true to the letter.

Yours, very truly,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Vice Admiral.

HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY, M. C.

THE recent fire in the woods in Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan counties, New York, have been the most extensive and serious ever known. The Fishkill hill-sides were reported on fire nearly two weeks ago. The forests of the Shawanguck range of mountains have been in flames during all of last week. At one time the entire backbone of ridges for several miles seemed almost one continuous pathway of fire. Pillars and clouds of smoke hung over the district by day, and lucid seas of flame glared upon the darkness of the night, making the valleys below like some vast fiery furnace. On Thursday and Friday the scene was magnificent and appalling. From an eminence the burning forest appeared like one great bed of live coals. The very earth seemed aglow with undistinguishable fire. The clouds were ruddy with the glare, and the villages for miles around were light from the strong reflection. From present calculations the loss will be over a million dollars. This estimate includes immense quantities of cut wood, ties, ship-joints, and several dwellings on the hill side.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention—Nomination of Hon. D. J. Morrell—The Resolutions.

[From the Ebensburg Alleghanian, May 12.]

Pursuant to call of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, C. T. Roberts, the County Convention met in the Court House, Ebensburg, at one o'clock Monday afternoon last.

All the districts in the county were fully represented.

Five townships, namely, Allegheny, Jackson, Munster, Summit and Washington presented each two sets of delegates. On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Kennedy, H. Gibson, T. L. Hunt, Abel Lloyd and D. R. Lucas, was appointed on contested seats.

The Convention took a recess till 3:30 o'clock when the committee returned and made report.

Messrs. H. A. Boggs, of Johnstown, and E. Crum, of Wilmore, were named for permanent President. A ballot was had, and Mr. Boggs received 49 votes, and Mr. Crum 21 votes. Mr. Boggs thereupon assumed the chair.

E. Crum was elected Vice President, and A. M. Gregg Secretary.

On motion, Hon. D. J. Morrell was declared the choice of the Convention for Congress, with power to select his own conferees.

On motion, the nomination of a county ticket was postponed for the present.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Pyatt, M. Brown, J. Master, W. W. Walters and Peter McCoy, was appointed to draft resolutions. They made the following report:

"We, the Republicans of Cambria county, in Convention assembled, do hereby resolve:

1. That the administration of President Grant, signalized as it is by the restoration of civil authority over States lately in rebellion, by large reduction of the National debt, and appreciation of National credit, by economy in the various departments of the Government, by unexampled prosperity of the people, and especially by the adoption of a constitutional amendment under which distinctions of race are no longer a basis of political rights, and the citizens of the United States are at last made politically free and equal, is glorious to the American Republic and an illustrious epoch in the history of mankind.

2. That the people owe a debt of gratitude to the Republican party for liberties preserved, and should continue to confide to its care the free institutions which it has saved from destruction.

3. That we recognize in our high officers of State, Governor Geary, Auditor General Hartranft, and Surveyor General Campbell, qualities of patriotism, integrity, and ability which justify the confidence reposed in them by the Republican party, and show them to be worthy of the support of the people of Pennsylvania.

4. That our Senatorial District has reason to congratulate itself that, while legislative corruption seems to prevail in all parties and in every State, it is represented by so good a man as Hon. Harry White, whom the tongue of calumny cannot taint, and whose able and fearless career as a legislator marks him as a man deserving of honor, and able to serve the people.

5. That in offering Hon. D. J. Morrell to the voters of this Congressional District as a candidate for a third term in Congress, we perform a duty pleasing to ourselves and of importance to the whole country. Carrying into public life the conscientiousness, liberality and business ability which characterize him as a private citizen, he has faithfully represented the District and the State, and his labors have been valuable to the Nation. Believing that we cannot afford to dispense with his services at a time when our industrial interests are in peril, we ask our sister counties to render to him a generous support.

6. That Hon. D. J. Morrell, having received the nomination of this convention for Congress, is hereby authorized to appoint his own conferees.

The County Committee for the ensuing year was then appointed, but as some districts remain to be filled, we defer its publication till another time.

On motion, adjourned.

—Of Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, the declared choice of Cambria county for Congress, it is not necessary to speak in multiplied words of eulogium. He is a representative man of the time, and his name is a household word throughout the land. An earnest and original Republican, a supporter of the administration of President Grant, a steadfast friend of a protective tariff, a clear thinker, and a logical reasoner—in short, a statesman—he has made a fair reputation for himself, a reputation to be envied. His two terms in Congress, the second of which he is now serving, have given entire satisfaction to his constituency, and the request of Cambria county that the verdict of "Well done, good and faithful servant!" be passed upon him will, we feel sure, be cheerfully acceded to by the District Conference.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Split in the Cambria County Convention—Proceedings of the Minority—A Formal Protest Entered.

We published on Tuesday a brief dispatch from Ebensburg, announcing the nomination of Hon. D. J. Morrell for Congress by the Cambria County Republican Convention, and stating that the minority protested against the proceedings, and after the Convention adjourned held a meeting and declared against the action of the majority. Below will be found the proceedings and protest of the minority:

MINORITY REPORT

Of Delegates to the Republican Convention held at the Court House, Ebensburg, May 9, 1870.

The undersigned delegates to the Republican [illegible] of said body, and desiring that their subsequent action, disapproving of the manner in which the proceedings of that Convention were conducted, shall be placed upon record, not only to justify themselves with honest members of our party, whom an effort will be made to mislead, but also to most indignantly protest against the manner in which the dominant faction sought to muzzle a free interchange of the opinions and wishes of said delegates. The high-handed outrage which was perpetrated upon the expressed wishes of said minority in refusing them a voice when the vital interests of our party are imperilled, necessitated the calling of a second convention, immediately after the adjournment of the assembly brought from Johnstown, with the plainly avowed purpose of forcing the present Congressional incumbent upon the people of this county, as the general choice, when it is only too apparent that the majority no longer desire to retain him in that position. In pursuance of the wishes of thirty-six delegates to said Convention, C. T. Roberts, Esq., was chosen Chairman, E. Crum, P. McCoy and John Hawkesworth, Esq., Vice Presidents, and Abel Lloyd, Secretary.

The following protest, which had been handed to H. A. Boggs, Chairman of the Convention, and first voted down, and although again requested to read the same, refused to entertain the proposition, alleging that it was an anonymous production. Thirty-six delegates immediately offered their names to the subjoined

PROTEST.

The undersigned delegates to the Republican Convention, this day assembled, respectfully but most earnestly protest against the action of said Convention in the admission of delegates. Yielding to none in our devotion to these great principles under which the Republican party has achieved its past success, and on which it builds its future hopes, we cannot but perceive in the course of the majority a line of conduct which must distract our councils, and hand us over a prey to our enemies. Built upon honest principles and following honest practices, we have been triumphant, but the system this day inaugurated belies our past history and must lead to disruption and defeat.

When we assert that corrupt means were employed in order to secure the delegates, and that there are those sitting in this convention who do not honestly represent the people, we state what is too painfully apparent to all; and we firmly believe that nominations so made cannot command the suffrages of those who cannot prize honesty in politics. On the contrary, those who believe purity essential in nominations and elections, will spurn the candidate placed before the people corruptly, as a nomination not fit to be made.

Our opponents, less honest in their own choice of candidates, would hail with joy a nomination which from its fraudulent surroundings would give them an opening for success, in a district which we have so long held from their grasp.

We therefore protest against a nomination procured in such a manner as fraught with danger and defeat to a gallant and glorious party.

Peter McCoy,
John Hawkesworth,
Wm. Coons,
M. D. Wagner,
M. J. Will,
Jacob Glass,
Rees S. Lloyd,
David W. Fox,
Ed. Eastman,
E. P. Baker,
E. Crum,
Saml. Reed,
C. McMullin,
Benj. Lloyd,
Charles Miller,
B. J. Sawyer,
Peter Kaylor,
Wm. Atcheson,
A. J. Watt,
Wm. D. Jones,
James Douglass,
D. T. McNulty,
John Rees,
P. F. Custer,
Abel Lloyd,
Daniel O. Evans,
C. T. Roberts,
F. M. Flanagan,
John J. Glass,
John J. Evans,
Philip Hoover,
Joseph Owens,
A. H. Brown,
David Libby,
S. J. Weakland,
P. M. Wolesiagle.

At the conclusion of the reading of this protest, Capt. Fox, of Washington township, was called upon to express the sentiments of this convention. He stated that the nomination of D. J. Morrell, under the present existing feeling in this district, is calculated to disintegrate the Republican party, and insure the certain defeat of the candidate who had this day been forced upon the people, not by a fair and impartial expression of opinion, but by the throwing out of the honestly elected delegates of three districts opposed to his re-nomination, and procuring through fraud and corruption an additional number to give him a small plurality, and thus secure his name as the choice of the people of our county.

At the conclusion of Capt. Fox's remarks, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present existing feeling in the ranks of our party, instead of being allayed will only be increased, and the nomination of Hon. D. J. Morrell will tend to widen the breach which the inexcusable conduct of his friends in Southern Cambria has been fomenting, when it is so fully apparent that he is not the choice of the majority of the people of this county.

Resolved, That confiding as we do in the integrity, statesmanship and honesty of the Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Blair county, that should he be recommended by the counties composing this Congressional district, we will give him our hearty support.

In taking the action which we have in this matter, we wish it to be distinctly understood that our unswerving and unfaltering support will be given in the future, as in the past, to the principles of our glorious party, and that we cordially indorse the first three resolutions as passed by the regular convention.

On motion of D. O. Evans, adjourned, with three hearty cheers for General Grant and the entire Republican party.

ABEL LLOYD, Secretary.

MR. PIKE, who it will be remembered proposed to build an Opera House in Cincinnati, and failed to enter upon the project, replies to the strictures of the journals of that city in a lengthy card, in which he states that he never dreamed of doing so foolish a thing as building an Opera House or hotel in Cincinnati with his own means, and never had any idea that such a project would succeed. "It ended," he says, "as I expected, and the press are foolish in making their flings at me. I must congratulate myself that my proposition was not accepted, for it would have proved an elephant of greater feeding capacity than the Opera House I built in New York, which I fortunately found a customer for." Mr. Pike, it appears, merely wanted $2,500,000 from the citizens of Cincinnati. Less than that amount would not tempt him to undertake the supervision of such a building as "he could find a customer for."

THERE are at present confined in the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., about 650 convicts, and fresh arrivals are daily pouring in from the different counties throughout the State. This constant influx should at once suggest the wisdom and propriety of taking immediate steps to increase the prison accommodations. The institution is crowded to its utmost capacity, as will appear evident from the fact that the building was originally intended for only 300 prisoners, allowing only one occupant for each cell.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

George Washington's Opinion on the Treatment of the Indians.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

That the opinions of Washington should be brought forward to "support the policy of warfare and extermination to which the frontier settlers adhere," must be a matter of surprise to any one familiar with American history, nor will the surprise be lessened by an examination of the slender evidence on which the pretended coincidence of views is based.

When Col. Broadhead was about to march against the Six Nations, in 1779, Washington directed him to "contrive ways to inform" the friendly Pennsylvania Indians "that if they, in the meantime, give the least disturbance to the frontier, the whole force will be turned against them, and that we will never rest till we have cut them off from the face of the earth." This politic threat, intended to prevent, by intimidation, their possible interference in the war with the Six Nations, is brought forward, and chiefly relied upon, to sustain the slanderous assertion that George Washington was in favor of the inhuman policy of exterminating the Indians! Let me ask the favor of your columns to defend the great name which no one should be permitted to asperse. If I do so at some length, it is because his opinions and utterances on the Indian question, as on many other subjects, have lost none of their value by the lapse of time, and are exactly pertinent to the living issues of the present.

When at war with Indian nations, Washington warred with them precisely as he did with the French and with the English, "by expelling the Indians (enemy) and destroying their principal points of support," and that was right; but from the beginning of his career, whenever practicable, no one ever more sedulously cultivated friendly relations with Indians than did he. "It is in their power," he said in his letter to Dinwiddie, in 1755, "to be of infinite use to us; and without Indians we shall never be able to cope with these cruel foes to our country," meaning the French.

Washington Irving says of him: "Strict justice and equity had always formed the basis of Washington's dealings with the Indian tribes, and he had endeavored to convince them that such was the general policy of our Government, *but his efforts were often thwarted by the conduct of our own people, the encroachments of land speculators and the lawless conduct of our frontiersmen*."

He authorized the Harmer expedition against the Miami Indians in 1790 with great reluctance, believing that they were acting "under a delusion," and after the disastrous result of that expedition he delegated three Seneca chiefs to visit the Miamis and persuade them to bury the hatchet. "Washington (says Irving vol. v, p. 87) had always been earnest in his desire to civilize the savages, but had little faith in the expedient which had been pursued, of sending their young men to our colleges; the true means, he thought, was to introduce the arts and habits of husbandry among them. In concluding his speech to the Seneca chiefs, he observed: "When you return to your country, tell your nation that it is my desire to promote their prosperity by teaching them the use of domestic animals, and the manner that the white people plough and raise so much corn; and if, upon consideration, it would be agreeable to the nation at large to learn those arts, I will find some means of teaching them at some places within their country as may be agreed upon."

In a letter to General Lafayette, August 11, 1779, Washington seemed to congratulate himself on the conclusion of peace with the Creek Nation of Indians. "This event will leave us in peace from one end of our borders to the other, except where it may be interrupted by small refugee banditti of Cherokees and Shawanese, who can be chastised or even extirpated if it shall become necessary. But this will only be deone in an inevitable extremity; since the basis of our proceeding with the Indian nations has been, and shall be *justice*, (the italics are his own) during the period in which I have anything to do with the administration of the Government." Observe—that even the "small refugee banditti" should only be extirpated "if it shall become necessary," and "in an inevitable extremity."

To Edmund Randolph, the Attorney General, under date of October 10th 1791, he wrote:

"It is my wish and desire that you would examine the laws of the general Government which have relation to Indian affairs, that is, for the purpose of securing their lands to them, restraining States or individuals from purchasing their lands, and forbidding unauthorized intercourse in their dealings with them; and moreover, that you would suggest such auxiliary laws as will supply the defects of those which are in being, thereby enabling the Executive to enforce obedience.

"If Congress expects to live in peace with the neighboring Indian and to avoid the expenses and horrors of continual hostilities, such a measure will be found indispensibly necessary; for unless adequate penalties are provided that will check the spirit of speculation in lands, and will enable the Executive to carry them into effect, this country will be constantly embroiled with the Indians, and appear faithless not only in their eyes, but in [illegible] case in point. A scoundrel who advertises to induce settlers to go with him to the "muscle shoals" in the Indian country "contrary to the wish of the Indians" an exact parallel to the "Big Horn Expedition" of the present day.

In his speech to both Houses of Congress, October 25th, 1791, President Washington said: "It is sincerely to be desired that all need of coercion in future may cease; and that an intimate intercourse may succeed, calculated to advance the happiness of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States. In order to do this, it seems necessary that they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice; that the mode of alienating their lands, the main source of discontent and war, should be so defined and regulated as to obviate imposition; that commerce with them should be promoted under regulations tending to procure an equitable deportment towards them, and that such rational experiments should be made for imparting to them the blessings of civilization, as may from time to time suit their condition; that the Executive of the United States should be enabled to employ the means for uniting their immediate interests in the preservation of peace; and that efficacious provisions should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who, by violating their rights, shall infringe the treaties and endanger the peace of the Union.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of sound policy."

In a letter to Timothy Pickering, dated the 20th of January, 1791, Washington wrote: "Humanity and good policy must make it the wish of every good citizen of the United States that husbandry and consequently civilization should be introduced among the Indians. So strongly am I convinced with the beneficial effects which our country would receive from such a thing, that I shall always take a singular pleasure in promoting, as far as may be in my power, every measure which may tend to insure it."

And in his letter to John Carroll, April 10th, 1792, he said: "Impressed as I am with the opinion that the most effectual means of securing the permanent attachment of our savage neighbors is to convince them that we are just, and to show them that a proper and friendly intercourse with us would be for our mutual advantage, I cannot conclude without giving you my thanks for your just and benevolent wishes to effect this desirable end upon the mild principles of religion and philanthropy."

To Gouverneur Morris, under date of June 21, 1792, he wrote: "We are essaying every means in our power to undeceive those hostile tribes, with respect to the disposition of our country towards them, and to convince them that we neither seek their extirpation nor the occupation of their lands, except such as have been obtained by fair treaty and purchase *bona fide* made." &c.

In November of 1792, in his speech to Congress, he said: "I cannot dismiss the subject of Indian affairs without again recommending to your consideration the expediency of more adequate provision for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier, and *for restraining the commission of outrage upon the Indians; without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory*."

Your columns might be filled up with expressions of this sort, but enough has been said to prove what was the life long sentiment and deliberate judgment of Washington on the Indian question, nevertheless I must be permitted to quote one more passage. It is from the letter written to Edmund Pendleton in January, 1795:

"It is not to be forgotten, that they in turn are not without serious causes of complaint, from the encroachments which are made on their lands by our people, who are not to be restrained by any law now in being or likely to be enacted. *They, poor wretches, have no press through which their grievances are related; and it is well known that when one side only of a story is heard and often repeated, the human mind becomes impressed with it insensibly.*" * * *

"*If measures like these were adopted, we might hope to live in peace and amity with these borderers, but not whilst our citizens, in violation of law and justice, are guilty of the offences I have mentioned, and are carrying on unauthorized expeditions against them; and when for the most atrocious murders, even of those of whom we have the least cause of complaint, a jury on the frontier can hardly be gotten to listen to a charge, much less to convict a culprit.*"

These words of Washington, the great "*humanitarian*," seem as if they had been written to the American people to-day, and called forth by the events of the past few months. They were never more applicable than at the present moment.

Within the week, I have read the report of a military officer in Wyoming, who states that *two hundred and fifty* mounted men from Atlantic City and South Pass, had set out to find the Indians charged with certain murders. They found a small camp of four men, five women and nine children "about a mile from this post;" they killed the four men. Shortly afterwards they found a camp where they killed nine; but upon "meeting a small party" of armed Indians, they retreated to Atlantic City and disbanded. The officer states that although there is "no positive evidence," it is pretty certain the Indians committed the murders! I think, Mr. Editor, that if you and I were among the survivors of that tribe of Indians, we would immediately plan an attack upon the line of the Pacific Railroad. Whilst "in violation of law and justice," "unauthorized expeditions" and "atrocious murders" of Indians are permitted within a mile of a United States military post, "we cannot expect to live in peace and amity with these borderers."

Respectfully,
FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman of Indian Commission.

PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1870.

THE New York *Evening Post* jocularly remarks that the Cuban cause, which has not flourished lately, may yet triumph, if the Generals who are on the Cuban Executive Committee in that city will only go to Cuba and fight the Spaniards. Think of this array of military talent, all zealous for Cuban independence: General Burnside, General Frank Blair, General C. K. Graham, General Cassius M. Clay, General Shaler, General Gordon Granger, General C. W. Darling, General Joseph Hayes, General Wm. H. Morris, General Joseph J. Bartlett, General Abram Duryea, General J. H. Van Alen. There are plenty now Cubans enough in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, all zealous for Cuban liberty, to furnish a regiment for each of these Generals. If the Cubans would only fight for Cuba, Spain would soon be beaten.

THE bill for the further improvement of the Welland Canal has passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. It provides for either the enlargement of the same, or, if thought expedient, the construction of a new canal of such dimensions as to admit of the passage of the largest vessels navigating the lakes. The estimated cost of this work ranges from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. Next to the Niagara Ship Canal, the construction of which the State of New York has thus far successfully obstructed, this projected improvement is of the greatest importance to the West and Northwest.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday last a family residing at Blair Furnace, Blair county, was broken up by the man's wife leaving for parts unknown, taking with her her husband's brother.

O'Brien's circus left behind them at Harrisburg a very unsavory reputation among the landlords, having forgotten to settle their board bills.

A Sabbath School Institute will be held, under the auspices of the Westmoreland County Sabbath School Association, at Latrobe, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 1st and 2d.

Mr. James Rice, a farmer residing three miles north of Mt. Vernon, Huntingdon county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, on Thursday last.

The Mayor of Meadville offers a reward of $1,000 and the Commissioners of Crawford county another thousand dollars, for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Christian Richards, whose body was found last week in French creek.

Bedford street, Philadelphia, the district infected with relapsing fever, has been thoroughly cleaned, and is now in a better and more seemly condition than for twenty years past. It is proposed to erect baths for the benefit of that quarter.

Dr. Alfred Creigh has in press at Philadelphia a "History of Washington county." It will be a volume of five hundred pages.

Mr. L. P. Grimm, of New Galilee, Beaver county, has invented a continuous rail for the use of railroads. The rail is made in two parts, the upper fitting within the lower, so that when they are together the parts are held firmly without the use of bolts, or any other method of fastening. They are, so to speak, dovetailed together in such a manner that the weight of trains and concussions of their wheels tend to tighten the joints and combine the rail more firmly together. If the rail will work satisfactorily in other respects, its economy must be apparent, because the top may be made of steel and the base of iron, saving largely in first cost as well as in renewals. The objection which suggests itself to railroad men is the difficulty of rolling the parts. Mr. Grimm has invented a machine to overcome this difficulty.

The *Forest Republican*, Tionesta, has been enlarged to a seven-column paper, and otherwise improved.

D. W. Moore has commenced the publication of a two cent afternoon paper called the *Sun*. The first number is neat and spicy. It is democratic in politics.

George H. Reitzel was waylaid in Lancaster Saturday night, by persons unknown, and had his nose broken, jaw partially contused, and received other injuries.

It is stated that Rome is about to create a new Episcopal See, to be known as the Diocese of Reading. For confirmation as Bishop, the names of three gentlemen have been forwarded to Rome. They are those of Father Meconomy, Father Carter and Rev. Dr. Connor.

The hospitalities of the city of Williamsport are to be extended to the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar on the occasion of its meeting, on the 14th of June.

Dauphin county farmers put a large potato in the center of each pound roll of butter which they take to market.

John Welsh, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was injured near Huntingdon one day last week, died in Harrisburg on Sunday.

Judge Darius Bullock, of Smithfield, Bradford county, now eighty years old, is writing sketches of the early history of Northern Pennsylvania for the Athens *Gleaner*. The Williamsport *Bulletin* says: "He is a remarkable example of health, vigor, and clearness of mind. His sketches are well written and valuable contributions to our historical literature."

A few days ago George R. Storey, whilst ploughing for corn on the farm of W. Leonard, in Elk township, Chester county, turned out a large number of Indian darts and arrow heads. There were some fifty or sixty of them, and they were all found in a bunch, as though they had been buried together, probably on the grave of a chief or other high dignitary. They were made of a foreign stone, of a greenish tinge, all nicely dressed, of uniform shape (beech leaf), and from three to six and a half inches long and two to three and a half inches wide.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of May 7 says that the quantity of coal sent by railroad last week was 23,561 tons; by canal, 1,300 tons; for the week, 24,861 tons, against 112,503 tons for the corresponding week last year. Loss for the week, 89,142 tons. Of this loss the other regions made it all up, except 38,096 tons. The loss to labor alone for the week is not less than $175,000. The loss for the last five weeks will exceed one million dollars, and all through the stupidity of a few reckless leaders, who have become greatly elated at their success, when the current was all in their favor, and who desire to live off the industrious portion of the workingmen, by exciting them against those who gave them employment. We are aware that the trade would have been dull, but Schuylkill county would have held her own, [illegible]

John Kassady, an old and highly esteemed resident of Pottsville, died on Saturday last, aged seventy-three.

The recent heavy rains have effectually extinguished the fires raging on the mountains in the vicinity of Altoona, much to the relief of farmers and others whose fences and cord wood were endangered.

John B. Smith, of Plymouth, Luzerne county, claims for his father, Abijah Smith, the credit of mining the first anthracite coal. According to his account, Abijah opened a coal mine in Plymouth, in 1807, and shipped a load in an ark down the Susquehanna to Columbia, where, with the aid of a blacksmith, he had a coal fire kindled to the astonishment of all the country around. From that year Abijah shipped coal down the Susquehanna every season until his death in 1826. The first anthracite was mined in Schuylkill county about the year 1820, so that Abijah Smith, if the account of his son be correct, has the honor of being the first coal operator in the anthracite region.

The lawyers of Columbia county have formed a Bar Association, and raised money for the purchase of a library.

A man named Wm. Weldon, sixty years of age, a resident of Williamsport, has made two attempts within a week to commit suicide. He first tried to drown himself, but was rescued, and then cut his throat with a very dull razor.

The Manayunk mills, Philadelphia, are still lying idle, owing to the strike of the employees.

During a thunderstorm Tuesday, a frame house in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia was struck by lightning and entirely demolished. The inmates escaped unhurt.

Alex. Benson, the oldest member of the Philadelphia Stock Board, died in that city yesterday morning. He leaves a fortune of $3,000,000.

A duel is said to have been fought at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, early Thursday morning, by two boys aged respectively sixteen and eighteen years. Two men acted as seconds. One of the duelists was immediately killed, the other mortally wounded.

A rumor is current in Philadelphia that a "little girl was smothered to death in a closet" at the Locust street mission school (colored) for not knowing her lesson.

A meeting of bankers of the northeastern part of the State was held at Wilkesbarre on Thursday, to take action in regard to the State tax on banks.

Thirty men in the employ of the Scranton Stove Manufacturing Company struck for an increase of wages on Wednesday.

Clark Harrison, a bridge carpenter in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was killed on Wednesday, at the tunnel near Scranton, by the collision of two cars, which had broken loose from a freight train, with a wood train.

Gen. Hennessey, who commanded a brigade in the United States army during the rebellion, scrapes castings in one of the foundries at Mauch Chunk. He is a printer, and has worked at the case in one of the Wilkesbarre offices.

Wednesday evening a section of cars ran from the shaft into the slope at Von Storch's mines, at Providence, killing a boy.

John Johnson, aged between eight and nine years, was killed last week at Morgan's coke works, Fayette county, in this manner: He was standing between the main track and the siding while the hands were shifting some cars, when, in attempting to cross in front of the cars, he was struck and knocked down, the front car-wheels passing over his [illegible]

A little daughter, three years old, of John Alt, of Mill Creek, Elk county, was burned to death last week. The mother had left the child in the house alone, and gone to the mill where her husband was at work, and after fifteen minutes' absence returned, and found the child burned to a crisp. The child's clothes had caught from the stove, it is supposed.

Sheep shearing has commenced in Fayette county. The clip is said to be good.

The Dauphin county District Convention of Good Templars will be held at Dauphin on the 18th and 19th of this month. A public lecture will be given on the 19th, and a beautiful set of officers' regalia will be awarded to the lodge having initiated the largest number of members during the last six months. The presentation ceremonies will be public after the lecture.

The sixteenth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania will be held at Williamsport, commencing on the 14th of next month and continuing three days. The Sir Knights will occupy canvas tents during the session of the conclave, and drill on horseback. The encampment grounds will be in the Herdic Park.

At Farmersville, Union county, on the 4th inst., Mr. Daniel Boyer was caught in the machinery of Shannon's mills, and so injured that he died in a short time.

About the first of August Towanda will be lighted with gas.

Mr. C. B. Gould has retired from the Bellefonte *National*, and has been succeeded by W. H. H. Brainard as editor.

A periodical, to be called *Glimpses of Nature*, will soon be started at Mauch Chunk, by an association of scientific young men. It will treat chiefly of subjects relating to natural history.

John Deall was hanged at Reading on Friday for the murder of Richard M. Harlan. After the body was cut down experiments were made upon it with an electric battery. The body was moved, the face hideously contorted, and the chest heaved, but no breath was perceptible.

A new postoffice has been established at Personville (Red Hot), Venango county. J. C. Wells is postmaster.

Parties in Providence, R. I., have taken a contract to build the Corry gasworks. They are to complete the work by the first of September next.

During 1869 there were 28,488 persons arrested by the police of Philadelphia, an excess of 2,155 over the previous year.

The dead body of a woman was found in a well on Alaska street, Philadelphia, on Friday. It had evidently been there for some time.

A new oil town has been started on the Chicago Petroleum Mining Company's tract, near Shamburg, which is known as East Shamburg.

Over fifty houses have been put up so far, and the place bids fair to rival Red Hot. Another new town is likely to be built in the vicinity of the new strike at West Hickory. Buildings are rapidly being put up, and the place begins to assume something like metropolitan airs.

The first number of William J. Swain's new penny paper, the Philadelphia *Public Record*, was issued on Saturday. From its appearance it is safe to predict its success, in a business point of view. It looks very much like the *Ledger*.

Some of the public schools in Dauphin county have been closed for want of funds.

A morgue is to be erected at the corner of Beach and Noble streets, Philadelphia. It will be two stories high, with a front of pressed brick and marble.

There are thirteen lodges of Good Templars in Schuylkill county.

On Monday morning last, a New York peddler named Moses Levi was attacked by two men near the Commercial colliery breaker, in Schuylkill county, and after being badly beaten and thrown down an embankment, was robbed of his pack. Upon attempting to run away from his assailants he was fired upon twice, one ball taking effect in one of his hips, and wounding him severely. Notwithstanding his injuries, he succeeded in making his way back to Middleport, whence he had come, where his wounds were attended to.

A daughter of Rev. D. M. Steven, of Erie, was thrown from a carriage on Thursday afternoon last, and died from injuries at ten o'clock in the evening. Mr. Steven was severely though not fatally injured.

Corner loafers are to be fined ten dollars and committed to jail in default of payment.

Joseph E. Blackwell, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, committed suicide by drowning last week.

Thomas McCabe is in jail at Williamsport, charged with committing a very bold robbery at Muncy, and stealing a rail.

Thomas Rice, of Union township, Lawrence county, was drowned at New Castle on Wednesday last.

A Pennsylvania farmer named W. Weidman, hailing from Berks county, was swindled out of $2,500 by a Cleveland confidence man on Friday.

THE CROPS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 13, 1870.

I notice in your paper recently that in the report of the Department of Agriculture the winter crop of grain is everywhere small. Now, Mr. Editor, I must say that the crop of winter wheat in our county is the reverse of this. It is very heavy and inclined to fall on account of the heavy growth, and the prospect is very flattering for a heavy crop. I am a farmer of small means, but have traveled over this county, Fayette, Greene and other counties in this State and West Virginia, and I must say that the article published in your paper does injustice to the wheat crop. Some person has an ax to grind.

W. P.

The Brookville *Republican* says: As far as we can learn from observation and careful inquiry of our friends from the different parts of the county that have called to see us during the past week, the crop prospect at the present is really flattering. The season is some earlier than last, and the grain and pasturage is making quite a good show, especially so on new and fresh soil. Some few fields of old land look thin and poor, but they are the exception. All kinds of fruit is very promising; trees of the different kinds are in full bloom, and if no blight yet overtakes it, we may anticipate a most bounteous crop. Indeed, the general prospect for the season is good, and our farmer friends will doubtless be handsomely rewarded for their labor. This, in connection with the good report from the lumber market, gives us assurance of a very prosperous year in Jefferson county.

MICHIGAN.

The wheat and fruit prospects in Eaton county are reported to be very good, having improved very much of late.

The Greenville *Independent* says the peach trees in that vicinity suffered badly last winter, and many of them were killed.

The Pontiac *Bill Poster* learns from various parts of the county that wheat has been winter killed, and not more than one-half the usual crop will be produced.

ILLINOIS.

The Jackson *Tribune* says: "We have been informed by those who have made the investigation, that we may as well fix our mouths to go without fruit this year. Dreams of peaches and cream have been dispelled. How far the frost extended, and the fruit destroyed in all directions, we are not able to say, but it seems to have been pretty general throughout the country."

IOWA.

Reports from the State as to crops may be summed up as follows: Winter wheat is killed in some localities, but the yield will be fair. Spring wheat promises an abundant harvest. Corn is generally planted, the ground being in unusually good condition. Of apples, cherries and pears the crop will be fully an average one, and strong hopes are entertained that peaches [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The Kewaunee *Enterprise* says spring wheat is out of the ground about four inches, and vegetation of all kinds is at least three weeks further advanced than it was last year at this time.

IT is a popular fiction that Congress is a representative body of the people and that all popular demands for the adoption or rejection of any measures in which the great public have an immediate interest would meet with prompt action on the part of these representatives, or, as some call them, servants of the people. But the delay of Congress to abolish the Franking Privilege and to act upon the Income Tax, against which the people in stentorian voice "Cry aloud and spare not," proves such an idea to be a mere fallacy. Congressmen despite the wishes of their constituents can, on certain questions at least, which immediately concern themselves, turn a deaf ear to the demands of the nation. The power for instance to frank political documents, speeches, compliments, cajoling letters, and even packages of merchandise to their friends, free of charge, is too inestimable a privilege to be given up at once, however urgent the demand for its repeal, which would deprive these disinterested patriots of a cheap method of flattering many of the simple-minded and easily-pleased individuals who voted for them. As for the income tax, it is necessary that the large army of subordinates employed to execute it should be retained, in order that their influence may not be diminished in the execution of the small partisan work necessary to be done in caucus, at the polls, and the advancement of the personal interests of those who procured them the appointment. It is therefore hopeless to expect that Congress will move with alacrity in fulfilling the wishes of the people in these regards, and we would not be surprised, now that the subject of an early adjournment is broached, that that intelligent body will feel it incumbent to pass these trivial questions over from the present session.

A WRITER in Lippincott's *Magazine* says: The gold mines of Virginia are being once more worked to advantage. A number of Philadelphians have bought land in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Orange Court Houses, and it is estimated that capital to the amount of half a million of dollars, in the hands of companies and private individuals, has been invested in the business of digging and washing gold. Property in Fredericksburg and its vicinity is advancing in price, railroads are building in various parts of Virginia, and there is at least a certainty that the unequaled resources of that Commonwealth will be developed. The mere business of collecting sumac and preparing it for market is giving employment to many hands in Northwestern Virginia, the product in 1869 of ten mills alone having been twenty-eight hundred tons.

THE improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, a subject that engrosses the attention of the people of Wisconsin, is in a fair way to be entered upon at an early day. The Wisconsin at Portage City, approaches to within a short distance of the Fox. Some years ago, a private company constructed a canal connecting the two rivers. It is now proposed to make the connecting canal navigable for large steamers at a cost variously estimated at from $1,250,000 to $4,000,000. The beginning of the route is at Green Bay, the line extending up the Fox River Valley [illegible] through this lake [illegible] miles to the mouth of the Upper Fox; thence by artificial canal two miles into the Lower Wisconsin; thence down that stream to its junction with the Mississippi, one hundred and fifteen miles, making in all a distant of two hundred and eighty-three miles.

MR. GRAHAM'S argument in the McFarland case, says the Boston *Advertiser*, proved too much. He maintained first, that Richardson's offense was such that he deserved death, and that McFarland coming to the conclusion to shoot him reasoned correctly and logically, that is, as a sane man only can reason; and, second, that McFarland was morally insane, was incapable of reasoning correctly, and was led to an act for which he would have deserved hanging had he been sane. In other words, McFarland is to be proved insane in order that he may not be held responsible for an act which was morally justifiable. Since Richardson is in his grave there was no reason for proving his guilt except to show that his murderer was justified in killing him; and if McFarland was insane at the time of the murder there is no necessity for any other defence.

SOME curious facts in an English Board of Trade report illustrate the dangers to which English sailors are subjected. It seemed that the great age of many vessels was almost startling. Eighty years and over was a common age. The report adduced this as a proof of the indestructibility of the matter. But some storms of late on the British coast have proved something more in another direction. In the autumn and winter of 1867 there were no less than 980 wrecks, while the total number in 1867 was 2,090. The very painful experiences of the last few months should awaken the public mind to the subject, to induce some systematic methods of insuring perfect arrangements for vessels proceeding to sea.

THE variety of languages spoken in the Ottawa Legislature, in Canada, was recently quite a source of embarrassment. The Speaker had occasion to call, in English, a disorderly member to order; the member did not understand, and the call was repeated in French; thereupon a third member began to remonstrate in Gaelic; the Speaker responded in what was supposed to be Greek; a Mr. Abbott thought it Choctaw, and uttered in forcible but not eloquent English his protest against such bad language, whereupon a Mr. Leviscomte began an elaborate harangue in Spanish. It is suggested that the Parliament House be called the new Tower of Babel.

THOSE friendly and sagacious gentlemen the British holders of the Confederate cotton bonds, are a hopeful set. They cling to the idea that the Southern States will pay them notwithstanding the clause that has been inserted into the organic law, which reads: "But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." We learn from *The Financier* that these victims are about to hold a meeting to induce the Southern States to provide for this loan.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

EMBARRASSMENT IN ROME.

Uncertainty still prevails in Rome in regard to the attitude of the Council toward the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. A large majority of the members certainly continue to maintain the position in its favor, which they have held from the beginning. Of these the earnest spirits, following the lead of Father BECKX and his Holiness, are enthusiastic in their devotion to what seems to them the chief end of the assembly, and the panacea for the woes of the church and the world. On the other hand, there is a minority, numbering perhaps a hundred prelates, who deprecate still, as they have deprecated all along, the proposed proclamation as an act of supreme folly, certain to result in disaster by widening the breach between science and religion, and, probably, by producing a great schism in the church. Of these some deny that the dogma itself has any sanction in any of the authorities recognized by good Catholics, either in Scripture or in tradition, while in support of the antecedent improbability of the pretense, they confidently appeal to the entire history of the Papacy. The firm ground occupied by others of the minority is the allegation, easily made good, that there is no sufficient call or reason for defining the dogma and that the church would be going out of its way to make the proclamation. They prove that when other councils have defined important doctrines, the act was made unavoidable by the controversies and stormy divisions of the times. Thus, one Council solemnly affirmed the doctrine of the two natures and one person in Christ, in opposition to the heresy of NESTORIUS. Another Council defined the doctrine of the Trinity in unity, in opposition to the heresy of ARIUS. At present, it is claimed, there is no such controversy or heresy in the church on the subject of the Pope's character, as to demand a definition. The proclamation asked for by the majority would be a piece of gratuitous legislation. This objection has been powerfully put by Dr. J. H. NEWMAN, in his letter to Dr. ULLATHORNE. Dr. NEWMAN asks, "What have we done to be treated as the faithful were never treated before? When has a definition *de fide* been a luxury of devotion, and not a stern, painful necessity? Why should an aggressive, insolent faction be allowed to make the heart of the just sad, whom the LORD hath not made sorrowful?"

Between these extreme parties, it is said that there is a considerable body of ecclesiastics who, in all the discussions of the subject, have insisted upon its political and practical aspects as the foundation on which the action of the Council should be made to rest. In the first weeks of the session many of them were in favor of declaring the Pope infallible. They believed that a general reception of the doctrine throughout the church, the consequence of its formal proclamation by the Council, would prove a powerful agency in quieting the perturbations of unbelief among the faithful. As a missionary influence the same dogma seemed to them desirable. Even the old recognition of the infallibility of the Church had long exercised a potent attraction upon Protestant minds, agitated by the disputations of a vain philosophy, and had drawn not a few of them within the sacred fold, by the promise of perfect rest in the decisions of a visible organization divinely exempt from the possibility of error. And by embodying such authoritative and unerring wisdom in a single man, still more satisfactory results were hoped for. We need hardly say that these pleasing views or anticipations have not been confirmed by the testimonies and expressions of opinion called forth by the proposition of the Council. In every part of enlightened Europe and America, voices have been raised in ridicule of the dogma, or in solemn protest against its enactment. And neither the satire nor the warnings have been confined to infidels upon it have been made by distinguished Roman Catholic prelates and devoted lay adherents of the church. These remonstrances could hardly fail to produce some effect in Rome. Late reports represent many of those politic members of the Council to whom we have referred as satisfied that it will be unwise to declare His Holiness infallible. Prelates who, two months ago, were prepared to vote with the majority, have joined the minority, others of them are seeking leave of absence from the Council that they may not vote at all, while the entire class of middlemen are said to be despondent in view of the probable evil practical consequences of the proposed measure. Then, the action and the threats of the statesmen of Catholic countries have added much to the embarrassment of the Infallibilists. As the consequence of these and other causes, observers near the Council are much less sure of the proclamation of the dogma than they were a short time ago, and begin to think that the act will be postponed for a while, even if it should not be abandoned altogether.

THREATENED INDIAN WAR—THE PACIFIC POLICY.

Another Indian War is threatened. The belief gains currency that a general movement of the tribes towards the organization of a hostile expedition is now going forward. The note of warning comes from the far West, and it is believed that the Government has already taken efficient steps for the protection of our frontier settlements.

The pacific policy announced by General GRANT more than a year ago, and which the administration has made earnest efforts to carry into execution, encounters a thousand obstacles in the habits and opinions of our border settlers, who favor the policy of extermination, and in the known hostility of the army. There is, indeed, a class of adventurers in the territories who, not regarding the Indian as human, respect neither his right to life or property. These outcasts of civilization are largely responsible for our Indian troubles. The Red Man has a strong idea of justice. He respects the rights of others, and expects his own to be respected in turn. His passion for revenge is not stronger than that of the white man. But he does not discriminate between the act of a desperado and that of a people. If he has received an injury at the hands of an Indian of another tribe, he looks for reparation either from the individual or the tribe to which he belongs, and his own tribe supports him in his demand. He cannot comprehend on what principle of justice a white man may be permitted to wrong him with impunity. Hence his idea of national responsibility for individual wrong and outrage. Is it far from logical? Is it far from the civilized idea and practice? Of course we do not mean to say that the whole, or any considerable proportion of the people of the territories are unprincipled adventurers. But we know that there are, in all new communities, many persons who are beyond the restraints of civilized life. Unfortunately in these sparsely settled regions the laws can not be brought into such practical operation as to afford much protection to the rights of the Indian. Even the best class of the settlers regard the poor red man with no favor. They are constantly encroaching upon the Indian reservations, and clamoring for his removal to some other and more remote place. Some of them desire the extermination of the race. They are very ready to charge, without evidence, every murder and other minor crime upon the poor Indian. Of course, they employ no means to conciliate him, and not doing him common justice in the ordinary affairs of life, it is not wonderful that the untutored barbarian generally regards the white man as his enemy.

There is another class of speculators and agents, and, it is feared, including Government officers, whose fortunes would be made by a general Indian war. The price of grain and other territorial products would be doubled, or, perhaps, trebled. We hope the Government, while employing all necessary means for the protection of our border settlements, will scan narrowly the conduct of a class of people who have large selfish interests to be promoted, by involving the Indians in hostilities against the United States.

That Gen. GRANT's pacific policy would be entirely practicable if we had the means of enforcing justice for the Indians, is demonstrated by the experience of the British settlements. With them Indian murders and masacres are unknown. The white man lives in perfect security, and his cattle and property are as safe from depredation as in white settlements. When the Indian brings in his furs he knows what they are worth, and he is paid for them at their full value. If he is despoiled of his property or outraged in his person, or that of his family, the offender is brought to speedy and certain punishment. There his rights are under the same protection which the law accords to those of the white man. Our own early Pennsylvania experience also shows that a policy founded on justice towards the Indian would give peace and security to the white settler. The name and great authority of WASHINGTON have sometimes been invoked in favor of the policy of war and extermination. On what slender grounds, or rather how contrary to the truth, has been fully exposed by our respected fellow-townsman, FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman of the Indian Commission, in his able communication published in our columns on the 17th inst. With such men as Mr. BRUNOT at the head of the Indian Commissions, we may hope for the ultimate triumph of the policy of justice and peace in our Indian relations, notwithstanding the obstacles which selfishness and practices as barbarous as those of the poor Indian have placed in the way of its success.

THE Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting on Saturday, and resolved upon holding two conventions—one to nominate a Congressional and Legislative ticket, and one for the nomination of county officers. The primary elections are to be held on Saturday, the 27th of August, and the conventions will assemble on the Tuesday following—August 30th. This is nearly two months later than these conventions have ordinarily been called.

THE culture of silk in this country, unlike the speculative morus multicaulis mania of former years, begins to claim serious attention at the present time. For a few years past mills have been erected in some of our eastern cities, and manufacturing to a limited extent, silk fabrics which, for texture and beauty of finish, would vie with the product of any other country. This, however, is but the initiation of a grander purpose. Our silk manufacturers are looking to an era when a sufficient supply of the raw material of this country can be obtained to justify a large and flourishing branch of domestic manufacture. California has already begun the growing of cocoons on a liberal scale, and Mr. Wm. Angus, who had been sent out from the Paterson Mills to ascertain the prospects of the silk culture there, has returned with specimens of raw silk reeled from these Cocoons, which are pronounced equal to the best India or Japan, by experienced manufacturers, the fibre being strong and fine, free from impurities and remarkably smooth and glossy. A Mr. Ryle writes in enthusiastic terms of the future prospects of this new branch of California industry, the only drawback to which is the want of machinery for reeling the silk from the Cocoons, which will soon be supplied, a new machine having been completed in Paterson which will be furnished and set up by the inventor on extremely liberal terms to those who desire to embark in the enterprise, and who will engage to take all the Cocoons raised. The introduction of the new worm that feeds on the common Alanthus, will also give an impetus to the raising of Cocoons in the western and middle States of the Union.

THE New York "Sorosis" had a meeting on Monday night last, and passed resolutions denouncing the assumption by a husband of "ownership" of a wife, as illustrated in the recent McFarland trial, as a shame to manhood, an insult to womanhood, and a deep disgrace upon civilization; sympathizing with Mrs. Richardson, commending the unfaltering devotion of Mrs. Calhoun-Runkle and Mrs. Sinclair to the wronged Mrs. Richardson; expressing admiration and esteem for the late Albert D. Richardson, who instead of offering insulting "protection" to a deeply-injured woman, offered her honorable marriage; and approving of the recent change in the marriage ceremony adopted by the Methodist Church, which substitutes for the word "obey" the words "you mutually agree." These ladies have made considerable headway in the avowal of their scheme for reforming the marriage relation between the two sexes, and no one can deny that, "right or wrong," they are certainly bold in the expression of their views, but they do not come up to the standard of Ellen Storge, of Dayton, Ohio, who proposes through the medium of the *Woman's Advocate*, that the marriage contract be limited to from one to three years, at the option of the contracting parties, that the idea of the divine nature of the marriage contract be discarded and that the necessary contract unequivocal provision therefor, with reference to the possession and equal division of the property of the contracting parties and their issue. The boldness and apparent recklessness with which these ladies enunciate their startling doctrines may have some weight in determining the propriety of extending to them the right of suffrage.

AN "Old Engineer" in the Philadelphia *Press* ridicules the idea of a "through cut" canal across the Isthmus of Panama, for which it is said the Government has naval engineers employed to make surveys. The shortest distance across the Isthmus is about forty miles. The writer says: "If the country from ocean to ocean was a *dead level*, and its surface only twelve feet above the ocean, it would require an excavation of forty-five feet deep to get eighty-eight feet of water in the canal. Then, if the canal is to be one hundred and twenty-six feet wide, we should have an excavation of 70,400 yards long by 45 yards wide, and 15 yards deep, eleven yards of which is below water surface in the ocean." The estimated cutting would be 70,400 by 45x15—44,352,000 cubic yards of cutting, three-fourths of which would necessarily be what is called a wet cut. But if it be a dry cut and through rock, it would cost at $10 per cubic yard $443,520,000. But if it should prove to be a wet cut, the pumping drainage would probably amount to six times as much as the above estimate, or $2,661,120,000, which, added to $443,520,000, would make only $3,104,640,000, based on a cut of only twelve feet above ocean level; but if a cut of two hundred feet *above ocean level* be added for a large portion of the distance, instead of twelve feet, it would cost more than all the nations of the earth could pay, and the writer, who claims to have had over forty years' experience as an engineer, thinks that the man who talks of cutting a canal across the Isthmus thirty-three feet below the surface of the two oceans, can only be regarded as insane.

Now that the time for nominating candidates for office by the respective parties is at hand, the people are cautioned to be wide-awake as to whom they should confide in, and delegate to transact their business. The last and preceding Legislatures of this State were largely characterized by the grossest recklessness and corruption, and as the opportunity to prevent the recurrence of such a disgraceful calamity rests with the people, it is to be hoped that the examples afforded by the past will not be lost in the future. The necessity for reform is most urgent, and it is clearly the duty of all good citizens to attend to it in time, and to let professional politicians and office-mongers feel that they cannot with safety disregard the honest convictions of the people, who will, if necessary, unite to defeat obnoxious candidates, irrespective of political affiliations, whose records are not clear and honorable. Let, then, due care be exercised in the selection of delegates to the nominating conventions, and let those nominating conventions, when assembled, be equally careful in discriminating as to who should be chosen for the suffrages of the people.

ALL doubts of an attempt to assassinate Napoleon III appear to be removed, by the publication of the details afforded by the confessions of arrested conspirators, and descriptions of the bombs to be used, which are minutely described by the European correspondents of the New York papers. Great ingenuity was displayed in the construction of these bombs, which were more powerful in their explosive properties than the picrate of potassium which, a few months since, caused the fearful explosion on the Place de Sorbonne; they were calculated to explode on collision with any hard subject, each dealing death within a radius of thirty feet; but though as dangerous as the celebrated Orsini bombs, they might, like them, have killed innocent bystanders, leaving the Emperor unharmed. Though it may still be barely possible that the whole story was concocted by the police to make political capital on the eve of the election on the plebiscitum, yet the probability is great that the adherents of Rochefort and other revolutionary leaders intended to commit a reckless and atrocious massacre, equal to that contemplated by Orsini and his accomplices.

THE friends of a total repeal of the income tax have but little to hope for in the present aspect of the case in Congress. It is, however, some consolation to know that a reduction of thirty-four millions is contemplated by the bill now before that body. The small increase in the exemptions from $1,000 to $1,500 on ordinary incomes is but a poor boon to the suffering masses who are least able to bear the oppression of this war measure. It is hoped, therefore, that in its passage through Congress, it may be so modified as to increase the amount to at least $2,000.

EARLY in the winter a pleasant room, with books, periodicals, games, music and entertaining hostesses was fitted up in Boston as a resort for the young workingwomen of that city, but the largest attendance has never been over twenty, and is now virtually reduced to nothing. This philanthropy has been a melancholy failure.

AT a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal ministers, held in Cincinnati last week, the following resolution was made the subject for discussion at the next weekly meeting:

Resolved, That the licensing of women as preachers of the gospel is not sanctioned by the Scriptures, nor can it be proved by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a prudential measure, providentially indicated as a demand of the times.

ON the basis of the *Plebiscitum* the well known writer Edward Laboulaye has accepted the position of Minister of Public Instruction in M. Ollivier's reconstructed ministry. It is said the appointment will strengthen the administration of the Emperor.

THE CAMBRIA COUNTY CANVASS.

The Other Side of the Question—The Opposition to Mr. Morrell, and the Cause of It.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 14, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a friend of Mr. Morrell, who has received the vote of this county for renomination to Congress, I write you a brief statement of facts in regard to the action of the Republican County Convention.

And, first, it may be confidently stated that there is little or no opposition throughout the district, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, to Mr. Morrell's candidacy for the third term, but a general wish that he may be the man. In Cambria there was opposition raised on two grounds: First, in the local controversy for court privileges and the county seat, before the Legislature last winter, much feeling was aroused, and Mr. Morrell, living in Johnstown, was identified by his residence with the partisans of the south of the county.

Secondly, A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg, who represented the District in the Thirty-ninth Congress, was long an aspirant and has always been cross because he was refused a renomination. His opposition to Hon. S. S. Blair in 1862, gave the District to the Democrats. He combined with R. L. Johnson, of Ebensburg, and the Andy Johnson party, in 1866, to defeat Mr. Morrell, without success, and it is said, upon good authority, has never supported a Congressional ticket except when he was himself a candidate. He has been engaged for the past year in setting the county up against Mr. Morrell. He was at Harrisburg all last winter with bills to divide the village of Ebensburg, now having two wards, into four wards, and the village of Carrolltown, which for many years cast one Republican vote, which now has but three or four Republican voters, into two wards, for the sole purpose of giving him more strength in convention. These bills were not passed, notwithstanding the Democratic support they received, as the members of the Legislature objected to taking part in a primary election contest in Cambria county.

Meantime Mr. Morrell would take no steps to counteract the machinations of Barker in this county, and would not even allow his friends to say that he was a candidate, and he did not authorize their interference until it became plain, from the means his opponents were using, that something must be done to secure a fair expression of the will of the people. Of the means used by his opponents I shall say nothing, but the evidence shall be forthcoming should Mr. Barker perform his threat of carrying his protest into the district conference.

After every unfair advantage had been taken, and the convention called at an unusual time to subserve the purposes of Mr. Barker, Mr. Morrell went into convention with a clear majority of uncontested delegates. The allegation of your reliable correspondent "that money was openly used to secure delegates," cannot relate to anything done by Mr. Morrell or his friends.

The charge is absurd on its face. Of the conduct of the leader of the minority in that Convention, inspired and directed as it was by Barker, and his henchman, a leading Democrat of Ebensburg, I shall not speak. The facts are known. If all Mr. Barker's contesting delegates had been admitted, the result would not have been changed. Giving him all contested districts, the vote would have stood forty-four for Morrell and thirty-six for Barker, Mr. Morrell's delegates representing two-thirds of the vote cast for General Grant in 1868. Delegates for Mr. Barker were admitted from two contested districts, and for Mr. Morrell from three districts, and after contests were settled the vote stood fifty to thirty. No candidate was named in opposition to Mr. Morrell, and the friends of Mr. Barker remained in convention till it adjourned. After the convention had adjourned, and when the office and representative character of its members were ended, the minority got together and called in the pretended delegates who had been rejected by the convention, and made the protest lately published by you, which was promptly furnished to the Democratic papers of the county by a young Democrat of this place, who acted as one of the Secretaries. The disorganizers were for some time in doubt whether they should declare for Barker or Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Blair, determining at last in favor of the latter. The dispatch to you states this, but it also says that the honest sentiment of the county is in favor of Barker, which leaves one very much in doubt as to the character of those who so gratuitously declared for Calvin.

As to the matter of the protest, charging corruption upon the majority of the Convention, I will briefly say, that the men signing it, or appearing to have signed it, are quite competent to testify what influences brought *them* into the Convention; but they could know nothing about the motives of gentlemen who were chosen in this end of the county. They doubtless speak for themselves, or repeat what was told them. The record of one of the most prominent and malignant of them will not bear investigation. He makes such repayment to Mr. Morrell of undeserved and long continued kindness and forbearance as the merciful may expect. The facts of his case having necessarily transpired and provoked indignation, I shall run the risk of Mr. Morrell's displeasure for doing what he was never known to do himself—allude to the flagrant abuse of his benevolence.

The Republican papers of the county have indorsed the action of the Convention, and the disorganizers will receive little support from the people. Having trespassed too far upon your space, I will close by saying that Mr. Morrell has been heretofore elected against the covert hostility of Mr. Barker, and his open opposition is less dangerous. The Republicans of Cambria county will prove as true to principles, as they have ever been found, and if this great iron district asks Mr. Morrell to be a candidate, this county will respond at to an opponent of the Democratic party.

TRUTH.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Fatal Results of a Family Feud—One Woman Killed, One Seriously Injured, and Four Men Crippled for Life.

[From the Nashville Banner, May 14.]

One of the most sanguinary deeds growing out of jealousy, and one of the highest exhibitions of female courage we have seen any account of for many a day, occurred a few days since near the East Tennessee line, in the edge of North Carolina, bordering on Blount county. The account, which we abbreviate from the several reports, seems miraculous and extravagant. The parties represented are said to be creditable and respectable.

It appears that the wife of James Davenport became jealous of a young girl named Kate Jackson, represented as being quite handsome and lovable. Quarrels and contentions were fierce and frequent between the two ladies aforesaid.

On the day of the fatal collision it appears that Miss Kate Jackson, in company with her married sister, Mrs. DeArmand, passed the residence of the Davenport family. As soon as the sisters were discovered on the road, the Davenports, six in number, comprising the mother, three daughters, two of them grown, and two sons, the eldest about eighteen years old, rallied in force, and set out in vigorous pursuit of the defenceless sisters. The trail was continued until the sisters had nearly reached the Tennessee line. Here the Davenport brothers, by a military movement, strategically flanked them, and presented a front armed with sticks and stones. This caused Kate and her sister to halt and then to attempt to retrace their steps. But upon attempting to retreat they were confronted by Mrs. Davenport and her three daughters similarly armed, who demanded Mrs. DeArmand to get out of the way as they intended to kill Kate. Instead of obeying this militia order, Mrs. DeA. made preparations to defend her sister. Young Davenport, the elder son, seeing the opposition to this order, at once let go a stone at her, which took effect on her head, breaking her skull and prostrating her lifeless on the ground.

The heroic Kate was thus, at the onset of the engagement, left to defend herself. She rallied and maintained her line by indiscriminately hurling upon the attacking party such flinty missiles as came opportune to her. One of these shots took immediate effect upon the elder Davenport boy, slitting one side of his face and placing him *hors du combat*. Turning her attention then to the maternal head of the Davenport family, she directed a stone against her head that inflicted a severe wound and laid her sprawling on the field. This accomplished, the brave girl slowly fell back to a position where she could supply herself with necessary ammunition. This point attained and being still besieged, she again discharged a shot, and another of the Davenport boys wilted. Then the Davenport girls rallied and made a desperate charge upon her with clubs and stones, inflicting serious wounds, but not succeeding in getting her down. Just at this crisis Kate, hard pressed as she was, and having no time to stoop to gather rocks to defend herself, extricated from her pocket a small pen-knife, measuring about six inches in the blade, and commenced an indiscriminate and very wild and general cutting and slashing at the combined Davenport girls surrounding her. The result of this fearful frenzy on the part of Kate was seriously detrimental to the well being of the Davenport females. Two of them received serious slashes from the weapon she wielded, one of them dropping on the field from the loss of blood let flooding from the knife, and the other so seriously disabled as to be a fit subject for hospital practice.

This unexpected result contributed materially to the withdrawal of the remaining Davenport besieging party, who quietly removed their disabled from the field, leaving the heroic Kate master of the situation.

The casualties sustained in this engagement only amount to the death of Mrs. DeArmand, with the probability that the elder Miss Davenport will also die, and the crippling for life of four others of the Davenport family.

Kate Jackson was less injured than any one engaged in the fight, and was able to carry her dead sister home after the battle closed.

FIRE AT SHARON, PA.

Plaining Mill Burned—Large Lot of Lumber Destroyed—Burglar Arrested.

Our correspondent P. M. R., writing from Sharon yesterday, says:

On Saturday last, May 14th, the plaining mill of Wilson & Robinson and Strain & Thompson, of this place was entirely consumed by fire, together with a very large stock of lumber which was piled near the mill. The fire orginated from the engine. Loss not yet known.

"During the fire, a man known here as John Armstrong, was seen removing a large valise from a pile of lumber, which was found afterwards to contain a large lot of small hardware, which was taken from the store of King & Meek, of Sharpsville, robbed last Tuesday night. The man was arrested on yesterday, confined in the lockup, and taken to Mercer jail to-day."

THE rapid increase of crime in Philadelphia within the past three months, as developed in murderous assaults, highway robberies and burglaries, has awakened the attention of citizens and become the subject of newspaper comment, and the recent extreme sentences by the Judges of the criminal courts of that city and county, are made with a view to the suppression as well as punishment of crime there.

COAL OIL not only pervades the western waters, but the Delaware and Schuylkill are said to have strong tastes of petroleum, caused by the spring freshets, which carry off the refuse of the refineries on the upper Schuylkill. This has seriously interfered with the shad fisheries, and the breeding of this piscatorial luxury in the waters of the upper Delaware is now suggested as a remedy.

IN New York John Changwang, Chinese stole newspapers from the outside of street lamp-post boxes. On being arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Shields, he was discharged, the Commissioner deciding that as the newspapers were not deposited in the mail, no offence against the Government could be proved.

THE CROPS.

Official Reports from Eighteen Grain-Growing States and Three Territories—General Favorable Condition of the Crops.

In Illinois the soil is in a measure exhausted from incessant cropping; but on good land, where the seed was sown by the 20th of September, the crop looks about as well as in average years. A great breadth of land has been sown, and the prospects are that what is lost in the fertility of the soil will be made up in the number of acres under cultivation.

Very little winter wheat was sown in Wisconsin, but the reports concerning that little are favorable without exception—the early sown being particularly fine.

Minnesota is without any winter grain worth mentioning.

Iowa has scarcely a tenth of her wheat area occupied by the winter variety. Of this but little complaint has been made of winter-killing or low condition, and an average crop is anticipated.

In many of the counties of Missouri the crop is looking well. Some complaint of freezing is made. In Lewis, Vernon, Taney, Howard and Benton counties, these complaints are most numerous, and but a half or quarter crop is anticipated. But with advancing spring the crop generally looks more encouraging. Some reports of the ravages of the Hessian fly are received, but not sufficient materially to affect the crop.

The reports from Kansas are cheering in the extreme. Scarcely a complaint is heard from any county. A very great breadth of winter wheat was sown, and an immense crop is now promised.

Nebraska sows but very little winter grain; but the crop, wherever seen, is in excellent condition.

California promises another excellent crop. A comparatively dry winter was feared, but a sufficient rain-fall to secure a good crop was experienced. In Sacramento county the crop is better than last year. In Yuba county it was never better. In Eldorado county it is fifty per cent. better than usual. From Plumas and Mendocino counties similar favorable reports are received. In Monterey and San Luis Obispo prospects are less encouraging.

Most of the counties of Tennessee report good crops, many of them excellent, and very few unfavorable. Anderson, Campbell, Davidson, Dyer, Hawkins, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Monroe, Obion, Polk, Rhea, Smith, and Union counties report "above the average," or "a fine stand."

The crop generally looks well throughout Arkansas. A fair average is reported from most of the wheat growing counties.

In Texas the best lands, and those particularly adapted to wheat, are given up to cotton. Where sown, drought interfered to some extent with its growth. But in most of the counties where sown it is looking well.

More than forty counties of Kentucky report favorably, many of them promising more than an average crop.

West Virginia makes a poor show owing to late planting and cold weather. Fields early sown look well.

A majority of the counties of Ohio report both wheat and rye as unpromising in appearance, below an average, or not so good as last year. One cause of the inferior condition was late sowing. Very wet weather is also mentioned. While such complaint is made, the injury is generally of such a character as to be remedied by the favorable weather of April and May; and later reports indicate that April has brought much of recuperation in its genial weather.

Michigan reports favorably.

Indiana reports below the average in a majority of the counties, though the injuries, as in Ohio, are mainly such as are repairable by due proportions of rain and showers during the spring months. One correspondent writes from Warren county that "in the spring of 1864 the appearance was most unfavorable up to the first of May, and that year we had the best wheat crop that I have seen during a residence of over forty years in this neighborhood."

The reports from Oregon are few, but generally favorable.

In Montana the spring wheat is considered the more certain crop, though the winter variety at present looks well. It also looks well in Washington Territory. From Utah reports are not uniform, but generally favorable.

MURDER AT PLYMOUTH, PA.

One Man Killed and Another Wounded—A Drunken Fight—The Supposed Murderer Arrested.

[From the Scranton Republican, May 17.]

On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a murder was committed at a place known as Keller's Row, in Polk Hollow, near Plymouth, which appears to have been brought about under the following circumstances: John Cuddy, Patrick Cuddy, and Edward Devlin were at the house of their father-in-law, William Williams, and while there a party who had been prolonging their pay-day debauch into the Sabbath, started out for the purpose of whipping these three persons. The party was headed, apparently, by Edward Bryan and William Butler (it is said by some that these two were alone) and when they reached the house of Mr. Williams they commenced throwing stones through the windows and door. The inmates used fire arms against the assaulting party, and with such effect that Bryan was shot dead and Butler severely wounded in the arm and cheek. Later in the day, on the information and oath of James Butler, Constable Brown apprehended and brought before Justice Eno for a hearing, John Cuddy, Patrick Cuddy, Edward Devlin and Wm. Williams. After an examination Patrick Cuddy and Wm Williams were discharged, and John Cuddy and Edward Devlin, who were more particularly implicated according to the evidence, were committed to jail to await their trial at Court on the charge of homicide. No evidence was adduced proving who fired the shots that killed Bryan and crippled Butler, but in the investigation it was shown that John Cuddy had a gun in his hand in the door of Patrick Cuddy's house, where he had been struck with stones thrown by the party outside. In his hand, but declares that he did not fire it, and the gun was still loaded when the constable arrived on the premises. An effort was made to have John Cuddy and Edward Devlin released on bail, but Justice Eno declined entertaining such a proposition, and they were accordingly sent to Wilkesbarre and put in jail. Whisky and a propensity for cruel fighting seem to have been at the bottom of the whole affair, as is the case in nearly all murders committed in this county, and so long as grog shops are licensed and permitted to sell their poison at all hours of the day and night (Sabbath included), every community must expect to reap the periodical crop of murder and riot.

STATE NEWS.

There are 5,392 colored voters in the city of Philadelphia. The Seventh ward has the greatest number, 1,142, and the Eighteenth the smallest—only one.

A new weekly paper is to be started soon at Wilkesbarre, to be called the *Anthracite Workman*. It will advocate the interests of the workingman.

The relapsing fever is spreading in Philadelphia.

Three young men of Scranton caught in two days last week five hundred trout.

A saloon keeper at Hazelton agreed to furnish George Pipe all the whisky he could drink at one sitting for twenty-five cents. Pipe was buried at the expense of the county.

On Saturday a young woman asked permission of a hotel clerk in Harrisburg to leave a bundle she carried in her arms, saying she would return for it soon. On close inspection of the package a pair of baby feet were discovered, and the woman was compelled to take it with her.

Since the last fire at Sunbury the authorities there have purchased a steam fire engine for $8,000.

The Scranton *Republican*, Pittston *Gazette*, and Great Bend *Pennsylvanian* have libel suits on hand.

There were 333 deaths in Philadelphia last week, an increase of 74 over the corresponding week of 1869.

It is said that two thousand two hundred rafts have been put into the Susquehanna and its tributaries this season, against eighteen hundred last season. Computing each raft at twelve hundred dollars (which is about their average worth), the aggregate value of the whole number is two million six hundred and forty thousand dollars. From this some idea may be formed of the immense forests in the northern part of the State and the extent of the lumber trade.

The Coroner of Montgomery county is giving attention to an investigation as to the cause of the death of a German, whose body was found in the Schuylkill river, near Spring Mills, under circumstances indicating murder. Both eyes had been injured, there being a dent over the right eye. The part of a cotton carriage line, about two feet long, had a stone at one end weighing about twenty-five pounds, was securely fastened with a loop around the neck of the deceased.

The Erie *Republican* is to be printed as a morning paper hereafter.

An enterprising young man in Reading replenished his purse by selling five hundred false tickets of admission to the execution of Deal.

A new Masonic Lodge room at Carlisle is to be dedicated on Tuesday next.

The people of Harrisburg are excited over the subject of hydrophobia. Several mad dogs have been killed there recently.

The Lewistown *Gazette* records the death of Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, who had been sick for a long time, on the 6th inst., at the age of seventy-seven years. Out of respect to his memory the stores were closed in town so as to afford all an opportunity to attend the funeral. He was a practicing physician for fifty-six years, and was an assistant surgeon in the war of 1812.

The funeral of the late Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, took place yesterday afternoon.

The case of Miller *vs.* the city of Philadelphia, involving the title of about four hundred acres of land, of the Girard estate, in Mahanoy township, upon which is situated the William Penn Colliery, which has been pending in the courts of Schuylkill county for several years, was decided on Thursday by a verdict in favor of the defendant.

A temperance convention is to be held in Beaver on Monday, June 13th.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have in contemplation a very important arrangement whereby they will furnish the people of Philadelphia with their coal at retail.

Adam Miller, the perpetrator of the scandalous outrage upon Christian Esau and his wife, an aged couple, residing at Germantown, was on Friday last sentenced by Judge Allison to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

The Hicksites' yearly meeting, held in Philadelphia, adjourned on Friday of last week. Three thousand members were in attendance. Among the last business transacted was the holding of the anniversary of the first day school, the report read on the occasion showing that there are in Philadelphia, under the care of the society, twenty-three schools, three Bible classes, two sewing schools for poor children, and two hundred and eleven officers and teachers. These are attended by one thousand four hundred and eighty-three children and three hundred and forty adults. The libraries contain two thousand five hundred and seven volumes.

In Franklin, Friday night, during a drunken spree, a man named Thomas Hatch stabbed another named Radcliffe, inflicting dangerous wounds.

THE Rev. Mr. Smyth, of New York, delivered his farewell sermon on Sunday last. He alluded to the great publicity given to the "gin and milk" accusations against him, and said that those of the press who indulged in editorials had only acted with the privilege of every freeman to express an opinion without fear or favor. He admonished his hearers to so live that they may never fear, and told them they had passed through these last weeks as through a fire without thought, and hoped they would feel sorrowful and ask God's forgiveness. He trusted that his conduct during the trial had been as it should, and said that he had shown obedience to the proper authority.

REV. J. B. CLARK, D.D.

Trial for Breach of Promise.

Rev. Clark's Reasons for Breaking his Promise.

Testimony as to Miss Hawke's Conduct.

Strange Things at the Church Festival

Rev. Clark Called and Sworn, but Not Examined.

Testimony of Miss Sallie Hawkes.

Dr. Clarke's Letters Offered in Evidence.

INTERESTING DEBATES, &c., &c.

The trial of Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., for breach of promise to marry Miss Lillie Hawkes, a member of his congregation, came up before the Presbytery of Allegheny, of the United Presbyterian Church, Monday.

Three sessions were held, and the liveliest interest manifested in the proceedings, a large audience being in attendance throughout the entire day. In the evening the room was crowded, many in the audience being ladies.

The Presbytery met at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. A. G. Wallace.

The roll was then called when the members generally answered to their names.

The Clerk *pro tem*, Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, then read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

After disposing of some preliminary matters the Moderator stated that the unfinished business would be next in order.

Dr. J. T. Pressly asked if there had not been a committee appointed on the unfinished business?

The Moderator instructed the Clerk to read the minutes of the unfinished business, which he did—from which it appeared that Rev. J. H. Timmons and Rev. Hugh Sturgeon were appointed to prepare the case of Dr. J. B. Clark for trial.

A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION.

Dr. McLean, one of the counsel for the defense, said: As there is no probability that this case can be finished with one session, I suppose it might be better for the Presbytery to ascertain whether the parties are in readiness to go on at this time, or whether there is any reason why they should ask for a continuance of the case. It would be better to fix our hours for meeting and adjourning. We might enter upon the case now and have to break in upon the investigation when half way through.

The Moderator said: I do not know whether it is the will of Presbytery to proceed or not. I would ask the parties whether they are ready to proceed?

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, counsel for the prosecution, replied that they were ready.

Dr. McLean—I would move that we adjourn to meet at one or half-past one, instead of entering upon the trial for twenty or twenty-five minutes, and then be compelled to adjourn before the case has been heard. I think it would be well for both parties to adjourn.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon said—I am opposed to adjourning at the present time. We need not adjourn until twelve and a half o'clock, and we have an hour before that time.

Dr. McLean—My purpose is not to waste time. I think it will save time by adjourning now.

The Moderator then put the question to adjourn, which was lost.

The Moderator then called upon the clerk to read the resolution of Presbytery ordering the trial.

The clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., be put upon trial for breach of promise to marry Miss Lillie Hawkes, of Allegheny city.

Moderator—Does the defense plead guilty or not guilty?

Rev. D. W. Collins said: As there is no libel, and no formal or specific charges, it seems to me that the Presbytery should waive the formal question "guilty or not guilty." This question is appropriate where there is a specific charge. The defense are ready to proceed, and to make their statement; but they do not wish to admit, or to proceed under the admission that there is a formal and specific libel in the case. The Presbytery should waive the question, "guilty or not guilty," and call for the statement of reasons for breach of promise. That is what the Presbytery agreed to ask, and that is what the defense are ready to do.

Moderator—Presbytery have heard the statement. What course will they take?

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon—It would be well enough to make a statement here. That resolution has been read in your hearing, you know its contents, and we are here for the purpose of prosecuting this matter. I will just say here that we must either have an unqualified admission or denial of the charge, or else we claim the privilege of going forward at once. If he admits the charge, that, of course, will relieve us of the necessity of proving it. If he does not admit it, we claim that we are here for the purpose of introducing testimony to show that the facts charged are true.

Rev. D. W. Collins—Let me make a remark, that there will be no difficulty between the prosecution and the defense. There is a charge, but not a formal one, of breach of promise. There is, however, a question proposed by the Moderator, as if there was a regular charge. It is a question that is required by the Book of Discipline when there is a libel. There is no libel here. In answer to the prosecution, we may say that we admit the fact of the breach of promise.

Dr. J. T. Pressly, said: Mr. Moderator, I think it is due to myself to make a statement at the present time. For myself, individually, I have not the slightest objection that the brother (Rev. D. W. Collins) who has just taken his seat, should appear on this floor as the attorney of Dr. Clark. I say, as for myself personally, I have not the slightest objection, but I believe it is a violation of the principle of our Book of Discipline to appoint one who is not a member of the Court to perform that office. As an apology to myself in not objecting to it at the time, you all know that we have a most worthy brother of that name, (Rev. S. Collins,) a member of this Presbytery, and I supposed, as a matter of course, that he was the person appointed, as we have no control over the other brother. He is not subject to our jurisdiction, and according to our Book has no right to occupy that position. Now, while I make this statement, I wish to be understood that personally I have not the slightest objection to this course, except as a departure from the order of the Book. I will just refer you to page forty-three of our Book of Discipline, for the following rule:

"No professional counsel shall be permitted to appear in cases of process in any ecclesiastical court; but an accused person may, if he desires it, be represented by any member of the church, subject to the jurisdiction of the court before which he appears."

Now, brother Collins is not subject to the jurisdiction of this court, nor a member of it. I hope that this statement will be understood, and that I have no objection that the brother should occupy that position; but I consider it an unnecessary departure from the rule. I hope, brethren, that we all wish to investigate this subject as Christian ministers. We wish to arrive at the truth; to maintain, not only the reputation of the brother as far as we can, but the honor and cause of Christ. Let, therefore, no advantage be taken of mere technicalities, but let us go forward as men who honestly desire to arrive at the truth. We have this brother before us, charged with breach of promise of marriage. He has reasons which he thinks satisfactory. We wish to know what these reasons are, that we as a Presbytery may decided whether they are satisfactory or not.

Dr. McLean—At the last meeting of Presbytery an invitation was extended to brother Collins to sit with us as a consultative member, and I now move that he be allowed to sit as a consultative member. Carried.

The Moderator remarked that Presbytery had heard the statements of the defense, and must now decide on some course of action.

Rev. D. W. Collins said: Before we proceed, I wish to make a statement, by way of apology, for appearing here. I attended the other meeting of Presbytery at the request of brother Clark, and was appointed as one of his counsel, at his own request. I had forgotten, at the time of that appointment, that there was such a rule in the Book of Discipline. When I examined it carefully after the meeting, I found that my appointment was not an essential violation of the order. I think it not improper for me to continue as counsel, with the promise that I will be in subjection to the Court whilst I act in this capacity. I feel, Sir, that as the case has gone so far, and as there have been no objections made until now, it would be injury to either party to continue as we have begun. I have been endeavoring to prepare the defense, and it would be injustice to Dr. Clark to substitute another, who has made no preparation, and who is not acquainted with the facts of the case. I have the utmost respect for the suggestions made by Dr. Pressly. I know that he wants to proceed according to rule; but the Presbytery having made the appointment, I think there would be no impropriety in them carrying out their action. It affords me no pleasure to act for the defense; but I regard it as a matter of conscientious duty.

Dr. McLean said—Dr. Pressly has just read in your hearing the rule as laid down in our Book of Discipline; but I hope he will not press the matter, and will permit us to proceed with the trial. Mr. Collins has been giving this case a great deal more attention than I have. My circumstances are such that I could not give it the attention I should. It will place me in an awkward position if Mr. Collins is not retained.

Moderator—There is no question before the Presbytery.

Rev. W. G. Reed then moved to adjourn until half-past 1 o'clock, which was carried.

The meeting then adjourned, with prayer by the Moderator.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery re-assembled at half-past one o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kenzie.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, after which the minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Moderator then stated that the defendant, in the morning, was asked whether he was "guilty" or "not guilty," when his counsel declined to put in a formal plea, as the charge was not a formal one. It is now for Presbytery to give direction what shall be done. Dr. Pressly then remarked: We have before us a case involving a charge of a breach of a marriage promise; and the charge, I understand, is admitted. Now, the accused, as we have learned, has reasons satisfactory to himself why he broke off that engagement. It is now for the Presbytery to hear those reasons, and judge of their validity. It seems to me, it is exceedingly simple and plain. Let us then hear the reasons for breaking off this engagement, and then Presbytery will judge whether those reasons are in our estimation sufficient or not.

Mr. Collins—Mr. Moderator, if the Presbytery is ready for the statement of the reasons for breaking off this engagement, we are ready to present it.

Moderator—We are waiting now to hear the statement.

Mr. Sturgeon—We are ready to pursue just here what course is proper. The defense have stated that the Doctor agreed to marry this young lady, and then that he refused to marry her. Now, if his admission is to supercede the report of the committee, or if the defense is to proceed in that way, why, we want to know it. We claim that we have the right now to introduce testimony. The defense have stated that on the part of Dr. Clark there was a marriage contract, and he claims that, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he refused to marry her. We insist that he shall fix upon the time that he came to this determination. We intend to give our reasons why we insist upon this. The Presbytery seem likely to expect us to handle this case, that they must give us an opportunity to do so. You may pursue what course you think fit, but we expect to have the opportunity to prove what is set forth in that resolution.

Mr. Collins—I said that we were ready to present the statement of Dr. Clark, and if the Presbytery is ready to receive it we will present it now.

Moderator—The Presbytery has heard what has been said by the parties. You understand the case. What is your will? We are here to transact business.

Dr. McLean—I hope, in order to expedite business that there will be no further discussion, but that it will be decided at once, and that the paper be presented. I do not wish to dictate to you, Mr. Moderator, but just rule that the defense shall now enter their statement, and we can proceed in the case.

Dr. Pressly—As we must do something, I move, sir, that the Presbytery now hear those reasons which the accused has prepared in justification of his course.

This motion was carried.

STATEMENT OF DR. CLARK.

Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., the party on trial, then rose, and in a clear voice, and with great deliberation, read the following:

To the Presbytery of Allegheny to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny City, May 16th, 1870:

In reference to the matter alleged against me upon your table, I respectfully present the following statement:

1. I admit that there existed between Miss Lillie Hawkes and myself an understanding involving a purpose and promise of marriage.

2. That after much deliberation and mental agony I asked her to release me from all obligation in the matter, feeling it my duty to decline the consummation of the marriage.

3. I present in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter a fear with regard to her complete mental restoration which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable, and more unbiassed than my own, unconscious of the relation existing between Miss Hawkes and myself, gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that in a matter so solemn and important I would be doing a wrong, and committing a grievance to proceed further.

It is with deepest regret, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawkes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or Christian character.

4. I hereby acknowledge my imprudence and want of judgment in entering into any understanding with Miss Hawkes in regard to marriage with her, and I can only plead in extenuation of this conduct my impression at the time that her mind had been perfectly restored.

The above statement is humbly submitted, in confidence that the Presbytery will exercise that judgment tempered with mercy inculcated by the spirit of the Divine Master.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. CLARK.

Allegheny, May 16th, 1870.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Moderator—Presbytery have now heard the statement of Dr. Clark. What is the will of the Presbytery? The matter is now before you.

After considerable delay, Dr. McLean said, if the prosecution have no witnesses to offer, I hope you will give us the privilege of carrying on this statement.

Mr. Sturgeon—We object to that paper because it does not cover the matter contained in the charge; and it comes to us in such a shape that we are unable to rebut reasons which they may bring forward in sustaining what is set forth in that statement. There is nothing in that paper fixing the time when the Doctor determined or decided in his own mind to break the engagement, and we object to the resting of the case in that way.

Dr. McLean—You know that the committee appointed to investigate the matter and report, had no dates contained in their report. As there are no dates in the report, it would not be expected that Dr. Clark would volunteer to give any particular dates, nor do I see that there was any necessity for giving dates. The committee appointed to prosecute the case will be just in the same difficulty—precisely the same. I don't think we have any objections to giving dates, if it should be required.

Moderator—What has the prosecution further to offer?

Mr. Timmons—I simply rise to say that we are in precisely the difficulty that I have expected. As the charge was left, it was not a charge at all, and the consequence is, to-day, just what I told you it would be. As the case stands, I do not know as we have anything to say on this subject. If the Doctor's statement is to be taken, which statement merely refers to the matter as "involving a contract of marriage," it is very hard to prosecute that. If it denied a contract, then the prosecution would have testimony to offer. In relation to the dates of that contract, there is an important point involved, and I will tell you what it is. We could not elicit the facts, unless we knew the dates. For example, in relation to the idea that has been advanced, this mental aberration, this mental weakness of the young lady, there might be things brought forward and facts, which could not be elicited in any other way; it is on this account that we wish to know all the dates. If we are here to-day to prosecute something that simply involves a contract of marriage, I do not know anything about that. But if we are here to prosecute a breach of contract, then I do know something. Of course we are prepared to meet that, but if it is simply to prosecute something involving a contract, it is another question altogether.

AN EXPLANATION.

Rev. Mr. Collins—It was not intended at all, by the expression, "involving a contract or promise of marriage," to get around anything. It was intended to admit that there was a contract of marriage, and that that contract was broken. That is what is intended in that paper, and I see no necessity for stumbling at these terms. Now, we are just where the Presbytery placed us. We have done all that the Presbytery asked us to do, and we claim that, having fulfilled that contract, as we were requested to do, and made a statement that is to be considered. Why, Mr. Moderator, you have passed a resolution that you will not libel Mr. Clark, that you will not bring a formal charge against him, that you will not formally try him, that everything is excluded from this trial except the consideration of the reasons which induced Dr. Clark to break that promise of marriage, and I hope that you will admit these reasons, and now go forward just to exact compliance with that action of the Presbytery. Dr. Clarke has presented his statement. And how can the Presbytery object, how can the Presbytery undertake to put in any other course of procedure, to introduce anything else than that which they have said they would introduce, to introduce anything which they themselves have said they would exclude? With regard to dates, I may say that this paper is presented just as an honest and frank statement of the case, as it is asked by the Presbytery—promise of marriage, you would have been under the necessity of specifying the time, you would have been under the necessity of specifying the course of procedure. But, on the other hand, you have disposed with your libel, you have said there is no necessity for it, and Dr. Clark has given his statement, has presented it in the spirit, the letter and in the very form in which it is asked, what more could Dr. Clark have done?

Moderator—Have the prosecution anything further to say?

Mr. Timmons—I have nothing new to offer in reply to my brother. So far as the reasons are concerned, you will allow me to say, that if the Presbytery sees fit to accept these reasons, if the Presbytery sees fit to accept them as entirely satisfactory, allow me just here to state that this lady will be placed in a very unpleasant and unpopular position.

Moderator—Do you propose to give any testimony? It is before Presbytery to know what the prosecution propose to do.

Mr. Sturgeon—We do not propose to do anything. We do not propose to do a hate. [Laughter.] You bring a charge against a man. He brings a statement. He don't even present that under oath. Now, we have nothing more to say.

Moderator—The statement of Dr. Clarke is no evidence. It is simply a paper presented to the Presbytery. It is not testimony.

Mr. Sturgeon—We have nothing to say at present. The defense will introduce testimony here in order to substantiate what is set forth in that paper. They will likely introduce witnesses to show that there was something like mental weakness on the part of the young lady. We will require witnesses to give dates as correctly and as reliably as they can. We are not going to suffer matters to be introduced here bearing against that young lady. In order to save trouble, we ask them to fix upon the time when Dr. Clark determined in his own mind to break the engagement, and by fixing the date we are willing to let the matter go to the defense, and let them endeavor to establish what is set forth in that paper by testimony, and then we will be prepared to rebut the testimony.

Moderator—We are ready to call upon the defense for whatever rebutting testimony they have to offer.

Mr. Timmons—After the defense have introduced their testimony, they will have the privilege of rebutting it. We want that question settled before it goes out of our hands.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

A member moved that the prosecution have the privilege to present any rebutting testimony.

Mr. Collins—We are not disposed to take any other than a legal course in this matter. If the simple fact of our plea has placed the prosecution in such a position that they have nothing to offer, then, as a matter of course, they have nothing to do but to offer rebutting testimony. They decline to offer anything at all; but, if they are willing to receive the presentation of testimony, they are willing to receive the admission of the defense, instead of their testimony, then the plea of the defense requires to be substantiated by that testimony; of course we have the privilege of it. They waive now the right to bring any testimony in chief, and it must be nothing but rebutting testimony. I do not see that they have any right to call rebutting testimony when they waive giving testimony in chief. If they think that this young lady will prove an engagement beyond the defense, they must have a strange idea of testimony. When the defense admits the facts of the charge, it is just as strong as if you proved it by fifty witnesses.

Moderator—Any further remarks?

After a long pause Mr. McLean said—It seems to me that that motion ought to be decided out of order. Allow me to present this simple principle. They present themselves as prosecutors. They present no testimony against the accused. They say, now go forward and acquit yourselves, and we will fight you on that score. You are bound to go forward and prove these charges, and then we will see if we cannot bring anything to rebut that proof. Did you ever hear of such a trial as that? Did you ever see such a trial as that? Is it not unjust, and does it not contravene the principles of what is right in the procedure of this trial?

Mr. Timmons—This is a peculiar case in any point of view. For instance, instead of the charge being regularly made out, and instead of Dr. Clark being put on trial for a breach of promise of marriage, it is at once admitted by the counsel for the defense, and then they proceed to lay down their reasons. They also inquire why they should ask the privilege of going on that ground. We have nothing to prove. The main charge is admitted by the counsel, and then they proceed as they have before said.

Mr. McLean—What is the use of the motion? What do they want a motion for? I hope, Moderator, you will rule that motion out of order. If they have the right, under the law, to bring rebutting testimony, I have nothing to say; but if they have not the right then, of course, Presbytery will not give them the right. The parties are all involved under the same law. It matters not whether they are in the Presbytery or in the session.

Mr. Sturgeon—Will you concede us that right?

Mr. McLean—I have no objection if you confine yourself against what is properly rebutting testimony.

The Moderator—I do not wish to give any decision on the subject now under discussion, unless I cannot avoid it, as I have had no experience in matters of this kind. But as a rule, the prosecution must introduce testimony, and then the defense.

Dr. Pressly—I understand the purpose of the motion to be, to ascertain what is the sense of the Presbytery in regard to this matter, that is whether the prosecution have the right to bring forward rebutting testimony, after the testimony of the defense has been heard.

The motion was now put and carried, nine members voting in the affirmative and five in the negative.

The Moderator now asked the prosecution whether they had anything to offer.

Mr. Timmons—We have nothing to offer at present.

The Moderator then asked the defense whether they were ready.

Mr. Collins—We are ready to call witnesses.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Dr. McLean—The first item of testimony is that of Dr. Curwin, of the Harrisburg Insane Hospital.

DR. CURWEN'S AFFIDAVIT.

It is as follows: "I certify that Miss Lillie Hawkes was brought to this hospital laboring under great exhaustion of the nervous system, produced by over exertion and continued application; but that her bodily health was greatly improved, and her mind entirely restored when she left the hospital."

The above statement was in the form of an affidavit, sworn and subscribed before a notary public.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. Witherspoon, clerk *pro tem.*, stated that it would be necessary to have an assistant clerk, as the questions and answers of the witnesses would have to be reduced to writing. On motion, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, of the Third United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, was chosen assistant clerk.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DEAN.

Mr. John Dean, a member of Dr. Clark's session, was then called and sworn for the defense:

Q. Do you know Miss Lillie Hawkes? A. I have been acquainted with her for a good length of time.

Q.—State whether you saw her at a festival given in the church. A.—I remember seeing her at the festival, or supper, given to the teachers in the church. There was a long table arranged in the basement. Noticed Miss Hawkes sitting about half way back in the room while I was standing talking to a lady. Dr. Clark came out of his study, and went over and began to talk to Miss Hawkes. She seemed very much excited, and her face was red; I was afraid something would happen, and I went over to Miss Hawkes, put my hand on Dr. Clark's shoulder, and said to him I feared she was going to take one of those spells, which would make an ugly thing in this meeting. He said: "Do you think so?" I replied, "Why, look at her now." I did not see her for a little while then, when I saw her sitting in the back part of the church, with Mr. Bell. I did not see her afterwards.

Q.—Did you know of the contract of marriage at the time? A.—I had no knowledge at that time that there was a promise to marry on the part of Dr. Clark. Heard that afterwards from the circulation of the letters.

Q.—Did you speak to Dr. Clark about her mental condition? A.—Shortly afterwards I stated to Dr. Clark that I thought her mind was in such a condition that she might be under excitement at any time. On the night of the festival I really thought, with all due respect to the girl, that her mind was likely to go a little out of place.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—When was this festival? A.—On the 23d of November, 1869.

Q.—Were there other parties present? A.—Two or three ladies were sitting near; and Miss Lockhart was one of them. Do not remember any gentlemen who were present.

Q.—Was her manner excited? A.—The excitement appeared in her look and in her demeanor.

Q.—Did anything occur between her and Dr. Clark to excite her? A.—I do not know that anything happened between them to excite her.

Q.—You spoke of "spells;" to what spells do you refer? A.—The spells I referred to was because she had been in the hospital, and I thought the malady might come back on her.

Q.—Did you ever see her have a spell? A.—I never saw her in one; have no knowledge that she ever had one; but I judge from Dr. Curwen's letter that she had a spell.

IN CHIEF, RESUMED.

Q.—Are you intimately acquainted with the lady? A.—Yes; she was a member of the congregation, a teacher in the Sabbath School, and also sung in the choir.

Q.—Had you opportunity, from your knowledge of her, to judge of her appearance? A.—Yes; I was well acquainted with her, and was capable of judging of her appearance that night.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINED.

Q.—Did you really think she was going to have a spell that night, or did you merely imagine so? A.—I really thought she was going deranged, as she had been before.

Q.—When did she quit singing in the choir? A.—I do not know anything about that, but I believe there was some difficulty among the singers.

Dr. McLean—I object to this testimony. It has nothing to do with the case.

Witness—It has nothing to do with the matter. [Laughter.]

TESTIMONY OF MRS. NANCY TAGGART.

Mrs. Nancy Taggart, sworn—Q—Will you state whether you are acquainted with Miss Hawkes? A—Yes, sir, I am.

Q.—Did you, at any time, near a certain festival, express to Dr. Clark your opinion in regard to her mental condition, and what was that opinion? A.—I did. I told him I didn't think she was altogether well. That was the result of inquiries I had made to some of her friends. I understood she had had a second attack, and had been in Harrisburg a second time; and that she was not capable of taking charge of her school.

Q.—Did you make statements of this character to Dr. Clark more than once? A.—I did; and I had heard that she had admitted herself that she could not concentrate her mind for any length of time on any one subject.

Q.—About what time did you express these facts? A.—In the latter part of October, and middle of November, 1869.

Q.—What other statements did you make to Dr. Clark in connection with this matter? A.—I begged of him to consider it most earnestly and intelligently in all its bearings, and in view of the probable and possible consequences; and also to consider the interests of his people when he went to throw his affections into the balance.

Q.—Were you intimately acquainted with Miss Hawkes so as to be able to form some opinion as to her mind? A.—I cannot say that I was; but I have watched her closely, having a deep interest in her.

Q.—When was that last statement made? A.—I do not remember exactly; but it must have been between the 1st and 15th of November. They were all before the festival was held.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of counseling Dr. Clark and advising him? A.—No, sir. I think this was the only time that I did.

Q.—At any time, when you spoke of her mental condition, did you know of a promise of marriage? A.—I certainly did not.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Q.—I understood you to say that you did not know of the promise of marriage? A.—I did.

Q.—Had Dr. Clark ever said anything to you on the subject?

Dr. McLean—We object to that. The witness must not be interrogated in regard to matters subsequent to the time of the conversation.

Q.—Did Dr. Clark say anything to you on the subject of marriage previous to this? A.—He did not.

Q.—You have said you were not in the habit of counseling Dr. Clark. Did you ever counsel him by letter? A.—Yes, sir; that was the last time.

Q.—Did the letter relate to the marriage? A.—It did; and to other matters.

Q.—Did you advise him to marry her, or not to marry her? A.—Not to marry her.

Q.—Why did you give this advice?

Objected to by defense, and objection sustained.

Q.—You told Dr. Clark at one time, that you did not consider Miss Hawkes altogether well. Was your opinion based on observation, or on rumor? A.—On rumor.

Q.—You spoke of her being a second time at Harrisburg. How did you know that? A.—I know it by a letter from Dr. Curwen, which I have seen.

Q.—You say you understood that she was not able to take charge of her school. From what source did you learn that? A.—I learned it from lady teachers engaged with her, ... not concentrate her mind? A.—From a very intimate lady friend of hers.

Q.—Why did you advise Dr. Clark not to marry her if you knew nothing of the engagement? A.—Because I had an impression, from what he had said, that there was something of that kind in his mind.

TESTIMONY OF A. C. TAGGART.

Mr. A. C. Taggart, sworn—Q—State if you are acquainted with Miss Hawkes. A.—Yes, sir, I am.

Q.—Did you ever converse with Dr. Clark in regard to her mental condition, and when? A.—I called the next day after the festival, at his study. I felt it my duty to tell him about what I had observed at the festival, both for his own interest and the interest of the congregation. I told him that I had observed that she was very much excited on that night, and seemed to be "flighty;" that there was no regularity in her conduct, and I believed that her mind was still weak. I was at this time fearful that there was an engagement, and I thought it my duty to try and stop it if there was.

Q.—What was the conduct that attracted your attention that night? A.—She appeared very much excited, and very irregular in her conduct all evening. I feared that her mind was still weak.

Q.—Has Dr. Clark been in the habit of consulting you about various questions, and getting your advice? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was her irregularity in her words or her actions? A.—In both.

Cross-examined: Q.—What did she say or do to make you think she was insane? A.—She had a bouquet, and said: "Away vile man—touch not me or my bouquet with your vile hands!" [Laughter.]

Q.—Tell us something else she said. A.—She had a silver dollar—

OBJECTIONS RAISED.

Mr. Collins—I object to this course of examination. We are not investigating the question of her insanity. We do not charge that she was insane; but that Dr. Clark had been so informed, and was warned not to marry her.

Mr. Sturgeon stated that if that was all there was in the case, the prosecution would admit it. There was no doubt that Dr. Clark had been talked to about the girl's mental condition. That was the trouble. He was talked to too much.

Mr. Collins—We are not trying to prove the girl's insanity. The only point is, as to the *facts* set forth in the statement of Dr. Clark.

Mr. Sturgeon—We are called upon to determine whether the allegations as to the insanity of the lady are true or false. If we are not to show the facts upon which these allegations are based, then we may give up the investigation.

The Moderator ruled the testimony inadmissible.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Sturgeon appealed from the decision of the Moderator, and insisted that the question was proper and legal.

Mr. Collins made the point that they were not examining the question of mental condition—but whether Dr. Clark's mind had been influenced in the manner set forth in the statement.

Mr. Timmons stated that the lady was entitled to a fair hearing, as well as Dr. Clark. It is stated by witnesses that the lady's mind was weak, and when a reason is asked for that opinion, objections are made. He protested against this course of examination, and would not submit to it.

The vote on the appeal was then taken, and the appeal was sustained.

THE EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Q.—What else was said, Mr. Taggart, that induced you to believe that her mind was weak? A.—There was something said about a silver dollar, but I was a good distance off at the time; she was very much excited.

Q.—What else did she do or say? A.—She was running about in an excited manner.

Q.—Was there not a good deal of running about generally? Were not other persons excited, as upon an occasion of general festivity? A.—I think I can conscientiously say that she acted as no other lady acted that evening; but not imprudently.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LOCKHART.

Wm. H. Lockhart, sworn—Q—Are you acquainted with Miss Hawkes? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you ever say anything to Dr. Clark in regard to the condition of her mind? A—I did.

Q—At what time? A—After the supper we had here.

Q—What did you say to him? A—It was in relation to her conduct on that night.

Q—What did you say? A—Told him that she had acted differently from any time I had seen her before; I had heard the remark she made to Mr. Taggart, but did not pay much attention, as I was at the table most of the time, where I like to be. [Laughter.]

Q—Are you intimate with Dr. Clark? A—Yes, very.

Q—Did he ask you for your advice? A—I think not.

Q—Were you aware of an engagement of marriage at that time? A—I was not.

Q—Was there anything prior to the festival that led you to speak to Dr. Clark? A—I cannot remember whether it was before or after the supper that a circumstance happened that impressed itself on my mind.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Did you speak to any other persons as to her condition? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Why did you speak particularly to Dr. Clark about her? A.—I cannot answer that.

Q.—You did not suspect that Dr. Clark was courting the young lady? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What acts and words of Miss Hawkes, on that evening, led you to form the opinion that you did?

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Mr. Collins—We object.

Moderator—I believe the question improper in form, but Presbytery has ruled that these acts and words may be given in evidence.

Q.—You say Miss Hawkes acted very strangely. What did she do? A.—Since I have known her, she has been very quiet and retired—hard to "bring out," as we say; but on this occasion she took a leading part. Her actions and gestures were strange and unusual.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WITHEROW.

William Witherow, sworn.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Miss Hawkes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever make any statement to Dr. Clark as to her mental condition? A.—Not that I remember of. I may have made a remark to him about her, but I do not recollect it.

TESTIMONY OF MR. NICHOL.

John S. Nichol, sworn.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Miss Hawkes? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ever make any statement to Dr. Clark in regard to her mental condition? A.—No, sir.

THE DEFENSE REST THE CASE.

Mr. Collins—Mr. Moderator, for the present we rest here; and as Presbytery has given the prosecution the right to offer rebutting testimony, we claim the right to offer our rebutting evidence.

Mr. Sturgeon—Will it be understood that the defense will not offer any evidence except what may go to rebut what we may offer?

Mr. Collins—We have not tried to prove Miss Hawkes's insanity. Our only purpose has been to show that Dr. Clark was influenced, in his conduct, by what had been told him or what has been produced upon his mind by the statements of others. In rebutting, the prosecution must confine themselves strictly to the facts under investigation. The defense does not lead them into the question of the sanity or insanity of Miss Hawkes, but they may show that Miss Hawkes did not act in the manner proved, that she did not use the language attributed to her, or that the facts had not been communicated to Dr. Clark.

Mr. Timmons gave notice that the prosecution would endeavor to show that the reasons or opinions given as to the mental weakness of Miss Hawkes were not well founded, and that Dr. Clark was not particularly influenced in his conduct by the statements made to him.

The Presbytery then took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Presbytery met at seven o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

PROPOSITION TO CALL DR. CLARK.

Mr. Timmons proposed to call Dr. J. B. Clark, to prove the time at which he broke off the engagement to marry Miss Hawkes.

Dr. McLean objected to the testimony, because Dr. Clark ought not to be called, in the vague hope to establish what the prosecution should have proved by their own witnesses.

Mr. Sturgeon stated that if Dr. Clark had violated his promise of marriage *before* the date of the festival, the testimony given by the defense would go for nothing.

Mr. Collins objected to the proposition to call the defendant to prove a date—to *extort* from him what the prosecution should have proved by their own witnesses.

The Moderator decided that the witness could be called. If the question was not proper it could be decided on its merits.

DR. CLARK SWORN.

Dr. Clark was then called and sworn.

Mr. Sturgeon then read from Dr. Clark's statement, and asked

Q.—Will you please state at what time you made up your mind not to marry Miss Hawkes?

Mr. Collins—We object, for the reasons already stated. If this course is to be pursued, let Dr. Clark be libeled.

Mr. Sturgeon—It is not too late to libel Dr. Clark. We do not wish to press this course, but if the evidence cannot be got out in any other way, we shall accept that alternative.

TESTIMONY OF MISS LILLIE HAWKES.

Miss Hawkes, having been called and sworn, was interrogated as follows:

Q.—Will you please state when this festival was held? A.—On the 23d of November, 1869.

Q.—Please state if there was anything in Dr. Clark's manner that induced you to act in an off-hand manner? A.—He paid me a good deal of attention, and was with me a great deal that evening.

Q.—Did the fact that you were solemnly engaged to Dr. Clark, induce you act freely with him?

Mr. Collins—We object.

Dr. McLean—The form of question is leading.

Mr. Timmons—I will change the form, "What induced you to act freely with Dr. Clark?"

Mr. Collins—We have not proved, or attempted to prove, that Miss Hawkes acted freely with Dr. Clark on that occasion. There is not a hint that she acted freely or imprudently with the doctor.

Q.—Was there anything in the relations between you and Dr. Clark that led you to act as you did? A.—Yes, I was very happy in the anticipation that Dr. Clark would soon become my husband. I was conscious of feeling unusually well.

Q.—You felt gay and happy? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had Dr. Clark promised, in the early part of the evening, to escort you home that night. A.—It was understood, about ten o'clock, that he would do so.

Mr. Collins—What has this to do with the girl's mental condition?

Mr. Timmons—If the gentleman will allow the questions to be answered, we will get along better.

Mr. Sturgeon—Q—Did Dr. Clark ever renew his promise to marry you, after the night of the festival. A—He did. It was on a Sabbath night in December following.

Mr. Collins—I object. The engagement is admitted as one that has been finally broken off. It may have been again and again renewed; but the defendant has admitted its final breaking off. Why call witnesses to prove this admitted fact? It is useless, and ought to be ruled out.

Mr. Sturgeon—We have had evidence to the effect that Dr. Clark was influenced to break off his engagement in consequence of certain representations made to him concerning Miss Hawkes. That was the defense. Now we are prepared to show that in one month afterward Dr. Clark renewed his vow, in the most solemn manner, after the evening of the festival, declaring his contempt for everything that had been said against her. And the gentlemen object!

Mr. Collins—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Sturgeon—We have rights here, and intend to maintain them. I am determined that this lady shall not be trampled upon. [Applause in the audience.]

Moderator—I hope the audience will preserve order.

Question by Mr. Sturgeon—Did Dr. Clark ever speak to you in regard to your mental weakness? A.—No, sir; not that I remember. He certainly never laid any stress on this fact.

Q.—Did Dr. Clark ever ask you to release him from his engagement, after the festival? A.—He did not.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Question by Dr. McLean—You say that on the 23d of November you were happy in the anticipation of having the engagement consummated: then how can you say that on the 12th of December the engagement was renewed? A.—The opposition of the people was discussed, and the matter was an open question. There was an engagement, and the month of the marriage had been set, but the opposition of the people had caused the Doctor to hold the matter under advisement. It might be considered an open question, but on the 12th of December the contract was positively renewed.

Q.—What do you mean by "an open question?" A.—The Doctor told me of the opposition of the people, and asked a consideration of that matter, but the engagement was not really broken.

Dr. McLean asked the witness how it came that she was happy under a promise of marriage, which was under reconsideration, and had to be renewed some nine days afterwards.

Mr. Sturgeon—I object to the counsel undertaking to confuse the witness.

Dr. McLean—We are not desiring to confuse her, but to get a satisfactory explanation of her testimony.

Witness—I think I can explain. Dr. Clark said the people were opposed to his marrying me, partly on account of my health, and partly because it was not deemed best for him to marry in the congregation.

Q.—Did Dr. Clark never give you a hint that he was afraid about your mind? A.—Not that I recollect; and I certainly would have remembered it if he had spoken of it.

Question by Mr. Sturgeon—What was the nature of the talk among the people, of which you have spoken? A.—The report was that the people opposed me because it was not proper for the Doctor to marry one of the congregation.

Question by Dr. McLean—Did you ever see the letter from Mrs. Taggart? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did he tell you nothing about the leading feature of that letter—your condition of mind? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Might not Dr. Clark have made mention of this fact without your recollecting it? A.—He might, but I know he gave no prominence to it.

Question by Dr. McLean—The engagement was renewed on the 12th of December—has it been discontinued since? A.—I would judge so from the contents of his last letter, when he says: "I wish no one to come near me, except in the bonds of simple friendship."

THE LETTERS OFFERED IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Timmons—We propose now to substantiate the testimony of Miss Hawkes, by the Doctor's own letters to her; that while there was outside talk, he paid no attention to it, and never had been influenced by it; that he had the fullest confidence in her mental and physical condition—and this by his own handwriting.

Dr. McLean—That means to adjourn, as it will take us the balance of the evening to examine the letters, to determine whether we shall object to them or not. The offer is made to corroborate facts that have been admitted.

Mr. Timmons—I demand in the name of justice and fairness, that the letters be admitted, not to show the breach of promise, but to show that Dr. Clark, in his many letters, had never once spoken to her on the subject of her mental condition. He did not propose to offer them all. It would take a week to read them. [Laughter.] It was proposed to give such extracts as would bear upon the subject, and do justice to Miss Hawkes. [Applause.]

Dr. McLean—The proposition to prove the fact that Dr. Clark never spoke to Miss Hawkes on the subject of her mental weakness, was the worst stab Dr. Clark had received on the trial. It would make him worse than a Hottentot, if, when agonizing day and night over the condition of one with whom he had a promise of marriage, he would reproach her with her malady in his correspondence—a malady which might be cured. I honor Dr. Clark for that, and would regard him as less than a man if he had done otherwise. [Applause.] I am opposed to the reading of these letters, now and all the time.

Mr. Collins—The letters are not testimony—not sworn testimony—and are not offered as such. It is a matter of common sense that these letters cannot be admitted before those parts offered are pointed out, and an opportunity to examine them is given to the opposing counsel.

Mr. Sturgeon—The opposing counsel labor under difficulties in making their argument, if the man who wrote the letters is not conversant with their contents, who is?

Mr. Collins—Will the gentleman permit me to ask a question? Can he remember the contents of the last one hundred letters he has written?

Mr. Sturgeon—I never wrote half a dozen love letters in my life. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Collins—This is amusing, but no answer to the question.

Mr. Sturgeon—I thought it was amusement you were after, from the nature of your question. [Laughter.] We have no desire to drag these letters before the public. We would rather they were committed to the flames. We will do all we can to prevent the publication of any part of them, except what bears upon the point in issue.

Mr. Collins—Who is to be the judge of those extracts? It is apparent that an attempt is being made to impress the audience, and make it appear that there is a great deal more in the letters than there really is. The package has been opened up and displayed, and an attempt made in speeches to intimate that there is something dreadful in those letters.

Mr. Timmons—We wish to meet the point—the main point in controversy—that the engagement was broken off on account of the mental weakness of Miss Hawkes. We propose to show that there is no foundation for this allegation. If the Court declares that Dr. Clark's reasons are sufficient it declares something more, namely: that Miss Hawkes is an insane lady. We do not believe a word of that, and we insist that justice be done to the lady in this prosecution.

Mr. Sturgeon stated that the letters would be submitted to the opposite counsel for examination, provided that they would be returned when used.

Moderator—All papers in the possession of this Presbytery are safe.

Mr. Collins—We object to these insinuations.

Mr. Sturgeon—We disclaim any insinuations. The difficulty has not been with us, but with the custodian of the letters.

Mr. Timmons—The gentleman who has possession of the letters is not willing to hand them over, unless Presbytery will agree to return them.

Mr. Sturgeon—It is feared that the letters, if offered, will be kept as property or records of the court, and not returned.

Dr. McLean—Why did you not state so at first? That is a legal question.

The Moderator put the question, whether the court would agree to return the letters, if handed over to them, and it was decided in the affirmative.

It was then agreed to adjourn until nine o'clock Tuesday morning, the parts of the letters to be offered to go into the hands of the defendant's counsel for examination at once.

The Moderator stated that he could not be present at the morning session, and Rev. J. C. Steele was appointed to occupy the chair.

Adjourned with prayer by the Moderator.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Presbytery met at nine o,clock and was called to order by the Moderator *pro tem.*, Rev. J. C. Steele, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

The clerk called the roll and read the minutes of the previous day, whereupon the Moderator announced the Presbytery ready to proceed with the trial.

A PROPOSITION FOR AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Sturgeon, counsel for the prosecution, stated that there was a proposition for an amicable settlement of the matter between the parties, which, if effected, he thought would be better for all concerned. He suggested that a recess be taken for one hour, to give time for consultation between the counsel.

On motion, Presbytery took a recess until a quarter past ten o'clock.

THE RECESS.

The audience in attendance was not very large, the room not being half full. During the three-quarters of an hour of recess, those in waiting busied themselves in reading the newspaper reports of the previous day, and in quietly whispering over the facts and circumstances developed on the trial.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

At a quarter past ten the Moderator announced that the counsel were not yet prepared to report, and would not be ready for twenty or twenty-five minutes. It had been suggested that the Presbytery spend that time in devotional exercises, and a motion to that effect would be in order.

It was then moved and carried that twenty-five minutes be spent in devotional exercises under the direction of the Moderator.

A portion of Psalmody was then sung, commencing: "Like as the heart for water brooks," etc.

Rev. A. D. Clarke, D.D., of the Sixth ward, then led the assemblage in prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the Court, and praying that the efforts towards a favorable settlement of the case might be successful and result in the good of the church and the honor of religion.

The psalm commencing—"O! my soul, bless thou Jehovah," etc., was then sung, after which Rev. Mr. McLain, of Cleveland, led in prayer. He asked the blessing of God upon the efforts then in progress for a settlement of the case on trial, and praying for happy termination.

"Our God shall surely come," etc., was then sung, when prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, who thanked God that the clouds and darkness which had shrouded the Court were about dispersing, and that the dawn of peace was about to break upon them.

Another psalm was sung, "Lo! I do stretch my hands to thee," etc.

Rev. Samuel Jamison then led in prayer. He prayed that God would be present with the Court in a very special manner; expressed his gratitude that the clouds were about to pass away, and prayed that their hopes might not be disappointed. He prayed that the case might be settled in the interests of Christ's cause, and for the well-being of all concerned.

THE COUNSEL COME IN.

During the recess Dr. Clark and his counsel spent the time in the study, which communicates with the lecture room, in which the Presbytery was in session. Miss Hawkes and the counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Sturgeon and Timmons, and Mr. R. C. Miller, brother-in-law of the lady, retired to the library room, which adjoins the study. When the negotiation had been completed, the counsel came in at the conclusion of the last prayer, when it was announced that they were ready to report. There was a general changing of position in the audience, and those who were in the rear part of the room came forward so that they might more readily hear the report. After a pause, silence was restored, and the audience listened in breathless suspense.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, counsel for the prosecution, then arose and said that he had a word of explanation. The Presbytery is aware of the fact, and also the audience assembled here, of the difficulty under which we all labored in the investigation of this case. There has been a desire on the part of all connected with it to have the case settled here—before this Court—in such a way that it would be a final settlement. It is the desire of all to settle it in such a manner as to give perfect satisfaction to all concerned. We found that the matter was in such a shape that we could not possibly arrive at any conclusion that would give general satisfaction. Therefore we endeavored, this morning, to get the matter in such a shape that all parties will be satisfied with the decision at which this Presbytery may arrive. We have arrived at a conclusion that we think will be a final one. The parties interested in this matter have entered into an agreement which we believe will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the whole matter. We now submit this agreement to the Presbytery:

THE AGREEMENT.

Miss Lillie Hawkes, Robert C. Miller, and Rev. J. B. Clark do enter into the following agreement, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

1st. That she, Miss Lillie Hawkes, will not prosecute Rev. J. B. Clark in the civil courts for breach of promise of marriage. Also, Robert C. Miller binds himself under this obligation.

2d. That after the contemplated investigation before Presbytery, Rev. J. B. Clark's letters to Miss Hawkes shall be placed under seal and placed in the hands of any member of the Presbytery, whom Miss Hawkes shall name, and said letters shall remain there for three years and then be destroyed in the presence of John B. Clark, or his representative, or sooner, if Miss Hawkes desires it.

The following are the conditions of this agreement:

1. That she (Miss Hawkes) be permitted to make, under oath, a full statement to Presbytery of her and Dr. Clark's marriage contract.

2. That she be permitted to lay before Presbytery such extracts from his letters as bear directly on their courtship.

3. That Dr. Clark agrees to admit the genuineness of said letters.

4. Dr. Clark has the privilege of rebutting testimony to this statement and said extracts from letters which may be presented by Miss Hawkes, according to the rules that govern evidence, and according to the rules of Presbytery.

5. Miss Hawkes to have the privilege of rebutting testimony under the same rules.

Subscribed in Allegheny City this 17th day of May, 1870, in presence of these witnesses:

LILLIE HAWKES,
R. C. MILLER,
JOHN B. CLARK.

Witness—Joseph H. Timmons, D. H. A. McLean, Hugh Sturgeon, D. W. Collins.

MISS HAWKES'S STATEMENT.

After the paper had been read, Mr. Sturgeon said that he knew it would be subjecting Presbytery to a great deal of inconvenience to ask for an adjournment until to-morrow at ten o'clock. I know you all feel the same necessity that we do in relation to this matter—that it be settled finally—settled satisfactorily. In order that we may do this, it will be necessary to adjourn over until to-morrow, in order to give this young lady time and opportunity to prepare the statement which she proposes to lay before you. You all know that this is hardly time enough for her to prepare the statement. We had a great deal of difficulty in narrowing the time until to-morrow. We ask it as a favor that you will just subject yourself to this inconvenience, and return to-morrow at the hour I have already specified.

A motion was then made to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow, and carried unanimously.

Presbytery was then dismissed with prayer by Rev. Kenzie.

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE AGREEMENT.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the effect which this agreement will have upon the trial. It is thought by some that the trial will not be shortened a whit by it, since the defense can offer as much rebutting testimony as they choose, and the prosecution can surrebut in return. It is not generally believed that the trial can be finished to-day, and some think it may last several days. This much, however, seems to have been gained by the defense—there can be no prosecution in the civil court, and no publication of the love correspondence, both of which was very much dreaded by the friends of Dr. Clark. It is but just to Miss Hawkes to say that she never desired the prosecution of Dr. Clark to the civil court—has always maintained that she did not seek pecuniary redress, but only a complete vindication of herself before the community, by showing that Dr. Clark had solemnly promised to marry her, and had broken that promise through no fault of hers.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Presbytery reassembled at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Rev. J. C. Steele in the chair.

After prayer by the Moderator, the roll was called, when most of the members answered as present.

The Clerk *pro tem.*, Rev. Mr. Witherspoon then read the minutes of the preceding session, which were approved.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT.

After the reading of the minutes, the Moderator said: The paper presented yesterday to the Presbytery (the agreement), has not been acted upon. After the paper was read, I was just going to ask the Presbytery what action they would take on that paper, when a motion was made to adjourn, and you know that that motion is not debatable. I would, therefore, at the present time, direct the attention of the court to the fact that we have not taken any action on that paper. There are things in it, that this Presbytery should take some action upon. I think it would be proper to make a motion to adopt it, as it has only been impliedly accepted by an adjournment.

The minute implies that there has been no formal action. It is for the Presbytery to say whether they will take any further action or not.

Rev. J. H. Calvert—To prevent any delay, I move that the paper presented to the Presbytery be accepted.

Moderator—I would just remark to the brother that I consider the paper has been accepted, and all that is necessary is, that the Presbytery adopt the paper, so as to make it a basis of action.

Rev. Mr. Calvert then moved the adoption of the paper, which was carried.

A REPORT FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Moderator—I would also call the attention of the Presbytery, at this time, to the fact that there has been no action taken for the appointment of a committee to prepare a report for the General Assembly; and lest the matter may be overlooked, it would be better that some action be now taken.

Dr. Pressly moved that the assistant clerk be directed to prepare a paper to be presented to the General Assembly, which was carried.

CALL FOR BUSINESS.

The Moderator—The Presbytery, I suppose, is now ready to proceed with the unfinished business. Are the parties all ready?

THE STATEMENT SUBMITTED.

The parties having said that they were ready; Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, counsel for the prosecution, said: We have a paper to submit this morning to the Presbytery, containing the statement of Miss Lillie Hawkes, and also extracts from the correspondence between Dr. Clark and Miss Hawkes. This statement is not yet sworn to. We combine upon the same paper the statement of the young lady, in order to make but one document. We submit this paper to the Presbytery.

The Moderator—Miss Hawkes has sworn to her testimony before, but I think that this statement requires to be sworn to also. The Presbytery will bear in mind that the young lady does not swear to the extracts of letters that are contained in the paper, but it is solely in reference to the statement that is made in connection therewith.

SWEARING THE LADY.

The young lady, when being called, came forward, and stood before the Moderator, who administered the oath to her.

She was then shown to a seat at the Clerk's desk, when the paper was presented to her for signature, which was accordingly done, after which the young lady returned to her seat in the audience. All this time, the eyes of all present were directed toward her, but she remained calm as usual.

LEGALIZING THE AGREEMENT.

The statement being signed, Mr. Sturgeon remarked that the agreement presented yesterday, must have the form of a legal document. In order to make it legal, it must be regularly stamped and sealed, and at the suggestion of the reverend gentleman, the Clerk proceeded to stamp the paper.

After the paper was stamped and sealed, Mr. Sturgeon said that the counsel for the prosecution had now perfected the agreement, and had presented the lady's statement, upon which they awaited the action of Presbytery.

THE READING ORDERED.

The Moderator—Is the Presbytery ready to hear the statement? Is there any action necessary to bring it forward? Does it come up regularly, or is it necessary that a motion be made to have it read?

Dr. Pressly moved that the paper be read, which was carried.

The Clerk then called upon his assistant, Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, to read the paper, who came forward and read in a clear voice the statement of the young lady, as follows:

Statement of Miss Lillie Hawkes.

Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., was acquainted with all the details respecting my illness in the fall of 1868.

About the beginning of December, 1868, he signified his desire to have me for his future life-companion, at the same time expressed his wish that all should be a profound secret.

THE ENGAGEMENT TO BE A SEALED SECRET.

Letter No. 1—December 4, 1868.

"I have one request, (it is not necessary, I suppose, to make it,) and that is, that our relations must be a precious, sealed secret between us. None are to have any knowledge of it."

Letter No. 17—February 3, 1869.

"I told him (Mr. Miller) that he might tell Jane if he chose, but it must not be related to another."

EXTRAVAGANT PROTESTATIONS OF LOVE.

His expressions of love during our intercourse were generally of an extravagant nature, leaving no doubt in my mind of his sincerity.

DELIGHTED AND HAPPY.

Letter No. 1—Dec. 4, 1868.

"O, how delighted I was to be with you and beside you on Wednesday, beholding you as one in whom my soul delighteth, and of whom I feel proud. Now, my dear Lillie, I feel very happy. My heart is quite at rest. There is not a shadow of regret upon my soul."

BLENDED IN ONE.

Letter No. 2—Dec. 8, 1868.

"It should be one aim with us, to be as nearly blended in one as possible. Remember I am wholly your property. I have no heir but you. All I have is yours."

ONE IN LOVE AND LIFE.

Letter No. 5—Dec. 22, 1868.

"You are all to me. If I have not your entire confidence and affection, I have nothing earthly that I care for. Did I think there was in your heart the least wandering from me, the least indecision as to whether we are to be one in love and life, I would be miserable. I am perfectly true to you. I am prepared to make any sacrifice for you. I have always seen more perfection in you than in any other human character."

"GOD IN HEAVEN, AND LILLIE ON EARTH."

Letter No. 12—Jan. 20, 1869.

"I feel inseparably united to you. I look upon the relation in which we stand as equivalent to a real consummation. That consummation I devoutly hope shall take place in a year from this spring. There are two objects from which I never swerve—one in heaven, God; the other on earth, Lillie."

"FAIRER THAN THE LILLIES OF THE VALLEY."

Letter No. 13—Jan. 22, 1869.

"O, my soul, let all thy powers be fixed on thy Creator, and that beloved Lillie, given thee to love; fairer than the lillies of the valley, worth more than the universe of matter. To thee my heart is ever turning. For thy happiness and prosperity I will willingly labor day and night."

SHAMEFUL TO TURN AWAY.

Letter No. 39—April 8, 1869.

"My love, I see plainly that one source of your worry is the fear that I may grow impatient with you. Allow me to say, in all good earnest, I will wait for you five years if you wish. It would simply be shameful for me, because Providence does not restore your health perfectly and almost instantly, to think of turning away from you."

"ABIDE FIRM, COME WHAT MAY."

Letter No. 49—May 29, 1869.

"If I am not true to you then I cannot be so to any one. I can say in the sight of Heaven, that I have been honest in all my professions to you, and intend to abide firm, come what may."

At the date of this letter, (May 20, 1869,) my physical health was not good. I was under the medical care of Dr. Dixon. Dr. Clark was perfectly aware of all the facts.

"STILL EVERYTHING TO ME."

Letter No. 73—August 11, 1869.

"I delight in the idea of having one close to me, who has had the strength manifested by your dear self. My temptation will be to lean on you, but will not any more than I can avoid. I need not add that you are still everything to me. I have seen none that I would think of exchanging you for. You fill my soul and meet all my desires. I love you truly, only."

CONCERN FOR HER TEMPORAL WELFARE.

He often expressed and manifested a deep solicitation for my temporal interest, that led me to believe that he loved me most devotedly.

A PRESENT—THE "SWEET BY AND BY."

Letter No. 1—December 4, 1868.

"Allow me to anticipate Christmas, and make you a little present before the day arrives. I give it in this shape because you know what you want better than I do. It is my marriage fees for the past two weeks. They shall be all yours in the 'sweet by and by.'"

Letter No. 2—December 8, 1868.

"All I have is yours."

AN INDULGENT MASTER.

Letter No. 7.—January 1, 1869.

"In God's kind Providence you expect to enter upon your school duties next week. My heart and full sympathies shall go with you to that work. With all my heart, I wish you happiness and success in it. But you know I am master now, and as such I have a few orders to issue; and first, please don't tax and worry yourself with the school. If you find it injuring you in the least, wont you quit.

Why, my dear girl, I would rather give you a salary of a thousand dollars, than have you fretted and worn, with such labors. If you find it unpleasant or wearing, you must let me know, wont you? Support must not cost you a second thought."

"A NICE NEW PIANO FOR MY OWN DEAR LILLIE."

Letter No. 30—March 11, 1869.

"I will be only too glad to provide you with music and whatever else may be required; and finally, to get a nice new piano for my own dear Lillie. I am proud of you. I am proud of your talents; of your true, unselfish Christian character. I forgot to say to you yesterday that the Trustees have raised *our* salary to three thousand dollars. Will that support us? I think so, if we are economical."

A $5,000 LIFE POLICY FOR LILLIE'S BENEFIT.

Letter No. 35—March 25, 1869.

"I see that during my absence they have made me Vice President of the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company. I have a $5,000 policy in it for your benefit. You see I want to make you as comfortable as I can."

A "PROUD AND PERSISTENT" RIVAL ORDERED TO BE DISMISSED.

During the time of our courtship, he claimed and exercised the right to control my actions.

Letter No. 12—Jan. 20, 1869.

"I am really sorry to give you the trouble of dissolving all intercourse with Archie. He is proud and persistent. If I could do this for you I would, but I cannot."

Letter No. 7—Jan. 1, 1869.

"But you know I am master now, and as such I have a few orders to issue."

AN EXPRESSION OF DISPLEASURE.

During our last interview, about the middle of February, 1870, he expressed displeasure because I had told my brother, sister and mother, of our engagement.

A COLDNESS, AND A RENEWAL OF AFFECTION.

On the evening preceding the festival, the Doctor spent nearly two hours with me, and his devotion to me was expressed as ardently as usual. I, however, received a letter from him the next day, which had been written previous to our interview on Monday evening, evidently implying a desire on his part to be released from his contract. The effect of this letter, however, was nullified by his conduct on Monday evening, and also on the evening of the supper, on which evening he escorted me home, and he spent at least an hour with me—his conduct towards me manifesting the greatest ardor of affection. And on Sabbath evening, December 12th, 1869, nineteen days after the supper, he expressed to me his final determination, using these words: "Lillie, we will be married this coming year, and let there be no more words about it. Come weal or woe, sink or swim live or die, survive or perish, we belong to each other."

And in his note of December 14, 1869, he addressed me: "My Dear Lillie." Although the propriety of fulfilling our engagement was by mutual consent under consideration during the month of November, 1869, yet I did not consider it broken on the part of Dr. Clark, until near the close of February, 1870, when, in letter No. 99, dated February 28, 1870, he addressed me as follows:

A CRUEL "TURNING AWAY."

"Dear Friend—The past year of my life has been full of 'wear and tear;' bending my neck to the yoke of labor, I have endeavored to go along, feeling that if no reward should be reaped from this selfish world, some remuneration would be enjoyed in the hereafter. For the last ten years I have been whirled along more by the excitement and interest of work than by the stimulus of earthly happiness. In the composition of my nature, cheerful and hopeful, God did much for me; but under the power of different circumstances these elements have largely faded away.

CANNOT COME CLOSE TO HUMAN HEARTS.

"I cannot now come close to human hearts, as I once did; or feel that other hearts are close to me. I am deeply impressed with the idea that in all circles of society, mere convenience is a predominant motive in the relations established, and that self is the first thing consulted. 'You do as I want you to, or I will have nothing more to do with you,' seems to be a kind of motto, under which most men and women act. I am sick of the whole thing. No doubt there are specimens of unselfish affection, but it strikes me they are quite as scarce as ice at the equator. I have fought against this conviction, but it sticks in my mind in spite of all effort to put it away. I set up no claim for myself as unselfish. My nature is like that of other human beings, but I do feel that I have been more self denying than most, in the direction of accommodating others at the cost of ease, etc. I no longer attach the value to earthly relationships as sources of even moderate pleasure that I once did.

THE "HIGHER NATURE" ASSERTS ITSELF.

"I feel that I want no one to approach nearer to me than the confines of simple friendship. I would like to marry again if I was thoroughly convinced that it would really minister to the advantage of my higher nature—that it would be a means of anchoring my soul to some earthly object, which would, in its influence over my moral nature, tend to make it more pure and Godlike; otherwise, I would infinitely rather remain as I am, for the sake of the other, no less than myself. Unless I feel right on such a matter, it would be a great wrong to enter into any such alliance with any one on God's earth."

FIERCE MENTAL STRUGGLE AND DOUBTS.

"For months and months my mind has been a quiet, but fierce battlefield. I have been, as you know, in a dissatisfied condition. In your presence I have repeatedly called myself a fool, and so I have been. I have acted without judgment and common sense in many things. All that I know of you gives me a high appreciation of your moral excellency, but I cannot but quietly doubt your capacity to furnish the happiness which my soul craves."

AN OLD FOOL HARD TO CURE.

"But an old fool is hard to cure. I know I am peculiar, but it is as impossible for me to get away from my peculiarities as it would be to drink the Allegheny at one draught.

"Of your Christian character I have the highest opinion. Your Christian aim is high—not fully realized, but whose is ever reached in this world? * * * My soul has been vexed within me for months, but who cares? While God's arm is extended to me, I shall quietly bear whatever comes; but vain is the hope of man.

A PUN FOR WIVES.

"Woman is called man's help-meet, but how often is she little more than a help-eat?

THE COURT STILL KNOWS ITSELF.

"This will no doubt strike you as the letter of some crazy man, and I am not so certain that I am precisely sane all the time. But I guess the court still knows itself.

"I am resolved hereafter to do what judgment and conscience dictate, and to cease obliging and disobliging the world so much."

Sworn to and subscribed in Presbytery, this 17th day of May, 1870.

LILLIE HAWKES.

Attested: J. W. WITHERSPOON, Clerk, *pro tem.*

NOTE.—The oath is only to the statement in this paper, and not to the extracts from the letters.

JOHN C. STEELE, Moderator.

J. W. WITHERSPOON, Clerk.

THE EFFECT OF THE STATEMENT.

The reading of the above statement produced a very marked effect upon the audience. Miss Hawkes and Dr. Clark sat almost face to face, and within a few feet of each other, but each preserved the utmost self-composure. Even the occasional ripples of sensation which passed through the audience—the titterings which followed the reading of some of the more striking passages—did not disturb the equanimity of either of the parties. The friends of the young lady, after hearing the extracts, were doubly convinced that she had been deeply wronged by the Doctor.

NO REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Rev. Mr. Collins, counsel for the defense, said: I will state that we admit the genuineness of the extracts from the letters, and will not offer any further testimony. I beg leave to present now the fact that Dr. Clark desires to have his statement, or paper, presented before the Presbytery just in the same manner and form as the paper presented by Miss Hawkes, and in order that may be done, I now present the statement, and ask that it be read.

The Moderator—I suppose it will be necessary to pursue the same course as we did in the case of the statement made by the young lady.

A member moved that the oath be administered to Dr. Clark, which was carried, and the oath was administered.

Dr. Clark's Statement.

Mr. Witherspoon then read the statement, as follows:

To the Presbytery of Allegheny, to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny City, May 16, 1870:

In reference to the matter alleged against me upon your table, I respectfully present the following statement:

1. I admit that there existed between Miss Lillie Hawkes and myself an understanding involving a purpose and promise of marriage.

2. That after much deliberation and mental agony I asked her to release me from all obligation in the matter, feeling it my duty to decline the consummation of the marriage.

3. I present in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter a fear with regard to her complete mental restoration which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable, and more unbiased than my own, unconscious of the relation existing between Miss Hawkes and myself, gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that in a matter so solemn and important I would be doing a wrong, and committing a grievous sin to proceed further.

It is with deepest regret, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawkes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or Christian character.

4. I hereby acknowledge my imprudence and want of judgment in entering into any understanding with Miss Hawkes in regard to marriage with her, and I can only plead in extenuation of this conduct my impression at that time that her mind had been perfectly restored.

The above statement is humbly submitted, in confidence that the Presbytery will exercise that judgment tempered with mercy inculcated by the spirit of the Divine Master.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. CLARK.

THE CASE SUBMITTED.

After the statement was read, the Moderator said: Dr. Clark has the privilege of rebutting testimony, according to the rules that govern evidence, and according to the rules of Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Collins said—We have no further testimony to offer.

The same privilege being extended to the prosecution, Mr. Timmons said that they likewise had no further testimony to offer.

MAGNANIMITY.

Mr. Collins—I express to you the conviction that Dr. Clark has acted magnanimously in yielding that the matter should go before you in the present shape, and we now present the case before you.

Mr. Timmons—We also present the case, and allow me here to make a remark similar to the one made by Mr. Collins, that Miss Hawkes has acted equally magnanimously in submitting the case in its present shape.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Sturgeon—We are now prepared to carry out the rest of the agreement; that is, that this correspondence should be placed under seal, and placed in the hands of any member of the Presbytery named by Miss Hawkes, to remain there for a certain length of time. She has designated Dr Pressly as the person who is to take charge of this correspondence. We are now ready to place these letters under seal.

The Moderator—I suppose that the officers of the Presbytery should take this correspondence into their hands, and place them under seal.

Mr. Sturgeon—Here are the letters, in numbers, and if the defense are not satisfied that they are there, they can be counted.

Moderator—(To the counsel for the defense), Are you willing to take the word of the prosecution that the letters are all here, or do you wish to have them counted by the officers of the Presbytery.

Mr. Collins—We are perfectly willing to rely upon the word of the prosecution.

Mr. Sturgeon—I would not say that all the letters are here. I left home in a hurry and had not time to count them. Mr. Miller told me they were all here, and I have reason to believe they are. I think, however, it is better, and would make a motion to that effect, that a committee be appointed to take charge of the letters and hand them to Dr. Pressly. The motion was not seconded.

A "DELICATE" MATTER.

Dr. McLean—This is the only delicate matter there is in the whole thing. I suppose there is no member in the court, and no person who has listened to all that has been said, but feels the necessity of putting these letters in the hands of a man who will be faithful to his trust. In this life there are great a many ups and downs. Dr. Pressly may not live six months, nor six hours, perhaps, and hence I think these letters should be sealed in the presence and by the officers of the Presbytery. If Dr. Pressly should die when these letters are still in his possession, as far as I can see they would fall into the hand of his executors. As there is no provision made for a contingency of this kind, they should be sealed here, and now.

Dr. Pressly—There has been no action taken in this matter.

Mr. Timmons—It is discretionary with Miss Hawkes who shall preserve the letters, and she has named Dr. Pressly.

DR. PRESSLY WILLING TO DIVIDE.

I think it a great compliment the young lady has bestowed upon me in selecting me to take charge of this important correspondence. I shall endeavor to discharge the trust faithfully. At the same time, however, if the Court should see proper, I would be perfectly willing to have some other person united with me, so that the letters may be surely kept in safety. [Laughter.]

SEALING WAX AND TAPE.

Mr. Timmons—In order that we may close this conversation, I would suggest that there be a committee appointed to count and seal and hand over, right here, all the letters to the person designated by the young lady. I would suggest that the officers of the Presbytery assume that responsibility, and that will satisfy every person present.

The Moderator—What is the understanding of the Presbytery. There has been no motion made.

Dr. McLean—It is not necessary to make a motion. The case as it stands is satisfactory to us. We have no reason to complain. It is unnecessary that the officers count the letters and place them under seal.

Rev. J. R. Kerr—It seems to me it would be satisfactory to all hands, if this matter would be attended to just here; let the janitor purchase some sealing wax, and let the officers seal the letters now.

Rev. Witherspoon—I would rather attend to this matter in open court. It will not take us very long, and then there will be no suspicion.

MR. DEAN TAKES A "SPELL."

Mr. Dean—As a member of this Presbytery, I have a right to say something.

The Moderator—There is no motion before the court.

Mr. Dean—I was just going to say that there is no necessity to be so very particular about these letters, because I think most of them are copied.

NO INSINUATIONS.

Mr. Sturgeon—I don't like such insinuations at this stage of the proceedings. I think they are unjust. I had an intimation of this, and on this account made inquiries last evening, and I found that they were without foundation.

Mr. Collins—I hope that we will not go into any discussion on these letters.

A COUNT MADE.

The Moderator—I think it best that the officers of Presbytery should count the letters, and I will suggest that a motion be made to that effect.

A member then moved that the officers of the court, in open court, count these letters and read them, and hand them over to the person designated by the young lady. The motion was carried.

SUBMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

Mr. Sturgeon—Now, as the prosecutors of this case, we submit it to the decision of the Court.

Dr. McLean—The understanding in all cases of this character is, that the jury retire, unless the Court has some special charge to give. The difference compared with other courts is this: We are both court and jury, and unless the Court has some special charge to give to the jury, the jury will retire as they do in the civil court, and make up a verdict.

The Moderator—The case is now submitted.

OPPOSITION TO SECRET DELIBERATION.

Dr. Pressly—I don't feel that I am prepared to take such a course. There is a great difference between the manner in which business is transacted in a civil court, and in an ecclesiastical court. We have rules laid down in our Book of Discipline to guide us in cases of this kind. I am not acquainted with anything in our Book of Discipline that would countenance the course now proposed to be pursued. Moreover, I do not feel that it is productive of any good, but tends to excite curiosity, and will give rise to an infinite number of inquiries. The community will find out all that has been said and done, and a great deal more; and the case is likely to be worse if you enter into secret session. Moreover, as a Church, we are decidedly opposed to secret societies. My conviction then is, that we had better go on and complete the business in the light of the sun.

REASONS FOR A SECRET MEETING.

Mr. Sturgeon—I would ask Presbytery to bear with me a moment. I think Dr. Pressly's remarks are calculated to place us in a position we do not wish to maintain. We are merely speaking of the jury retiring as is usual in similar cases. I do not speak under the idea of secresy. I do not want the impression to be left in the mind of any person, that there is to be any secresy here, any more than there is secresy in the jury room. There are family secrets that ought to be kept; church secrets that ought to be kept. Every intelligent man is able to distinguish between the sitting of a jury and a secret society. Now, I think that our Book of Discipline justifies us in closing our doors. If you deliberate here, you must deliberate in a formal way. In private session we compare views informally. This is the great point gained.

THE RULE.

The Moderator here read the rule, after which he stated that the rule did not define whether Presbytery should absolutely sit alone or not.

THE PUBLIC HAVE HAD ENOUGH.

Mr. Sturgeon—I think we have given enough to the public. We have given them all the testimony in connection with this case. We propose to give to the public the decisions at which the court may arrive; but I do not like to give them, nor let them hear all that may be said at this time. We wish to deliberate in relation to this matter, and I trust will arrive at a righteous decision, and give that decision to the public; but we do not wish them to hear our deliberations.

A motion was then made and carried, that Presbytery sit with closed doors during the finding of the judgment.

The Secret Session.

The parties concerned, and the spectators, having retired, the Presbytery closed its doors, and entered upon the work of framing a judgment. After remaining in session for an hour, without coming to any conclusion, the Presbytery adjourned until half-past one o'clock, at which time they reassembled and remained in session until nearly five o'clock. It is not necessary to state that there was a very earnest and protracted discussion—first, as to whether Dr. Clark was guilty of an unwarranted violation of his solemn engagement; and, secondly, (the first point having been decided in the affirmative,) what punishment should be inflicted upon him—whether he should be suspended from the office of the ministry, or rebuked for his offense. The time which it required to arrive at the judgment indicates that there was considerable diversity of opinion on the subject; but as Presbytery saw fit to keep this part of their proceedings private, we have no disposition to inquire into it.

A MOTION TO SUSPEND DR. CLARK.

Since writing the above paragraph, we have been handed the following preamble and resolution, which was offered at the secret session, but not seconded:

WHEREAS, It appears from explicit and satisfactory testimony that between Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and Miss Lillie Hawkes there was, after a long continued and earnest correspondence, a mutual promise of marriage, and that on his part there is a refusal to redeem his promise, though no fault on her part is alleged as the ground of this refusal; and

WHEREAS, This violation of a solemn promise is aggravated by the consideration that the injured lady has been from her youth up, a member of his pastoral charge; and

WHEREAS, This refusal to discharge a solemn obligation has done much injury to the cause of religion and has given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme; therefore,

Resolved, That Rev. J. B. Clark be suspended from the exercise of the sacred office, and from the communion of the church.

THE DOORS OPENED—A PAINFUL SCENE.

At five o'clock the doors were opened, and the few persons who lingered about the vestibule were admitted. The scene which presented itself was a painful one. Dr. Clark, who had previously been called in from his study, was sitting by his counsel at the table, with a handkerchief covering his face. All the members of the Presbytery were sad and downcast, and many of them were weeping. The verdict was announced, as follows:

THE FINDING.

Resolved, That both from the full admission of the defendant and all the evidence, the charge has been proved.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the reasons assigned by Dr. Clark are not satisfactory.

Resolved, That Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., be brought before the bar of this court, and solemnly *rebuked* for his sin in this matter.

The Rebuke.

Dr. Clark was then openly rebuked by the Moderator, Rev. A. G. Wallace, in the most solemn, impressive and feeling manner. He stated that it became his painful duty to carry out the judgment of the Court, and in doing so he did not deem it necessary to refer to the facts and circumstances developed on the trial, nor need he say that there was no spirit of resentment or unkindness towards his erring brother by any member of the Court. He then rebuked Dr. Clark for the sin which he had committed—a sin which had "given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme;" a sin which had brought scandal upon the church and reproach upon the cause of religion. This offense was the more aggravated, in that Dr. Clark was not only a professor of religion, but a minister of the Lord Jesus. He was then earnestly admonished to guard well his conduct in the future, that he might not again bring reproach upon the cause of Christ.

DR. CLARK

Seemed to feel deeply and keenly his humiliation, and while the rebuke was being administered, he sat with his face buried in his hands and his eyes suffused with tears. His demeanor was that of a man who was grief-stricken, and submissive to the rigorous application of the discipline of his church. He was not bold and defiant, neither was he passive; but seemed to feel that his punishment was in some measure merited. We believe that we are entirely correct in saying that Dr. Clark had the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the Presbytery, and that there was not one of those who joined in condemnation of his conduct, who was not willing to extend to him a brother's hand and a brother's good will.

THE END.

A motion was made that the next meeting of the Presbytery be held at Tarentum, which was agreed to, and Presbytery adjourned.

REMARKS.

We may state that the trial was conducted with marked ability and fairness throughout—the counsel on both sides discharging their delicate and responsible duties with skill and fidelity. We must acknowledge our obligations to the Clerk, Mr. Witherspoon, the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Kerr, the Moderator, Mr. Wallace, and the counsel, for facilities and courtesies extended us in making up our reports.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1870.

The Impeachment Charges.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day informally looked into the papers asking the impeachment of Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme bench, and Judge Hoffman, of the United States Court for the California district. They are preferred by Wm. Hastings, a rich and prominent lawyer of San Francisco, who has been disbarred by these two Judges. The charges are very voluminous, and are of corruption and injustice to litigants. Some Californians say they are the outgrowth of the personal quarrel, but Mr. Hastings avows his readiness and ability to prove them. The committee does not yet indicate what it will do in the matter.

The Downing-Mortie Marriage.

The marriage of Miss Downing, daughter of the well known caterer of this city, to Rennie de Mortie, the young Frenchman, took place this evening at the residence of the bride's father. Cards had been issued for a grand wedding at the oldest Episcopal Church, but the discovery was subsequently made that it could not take place there for the reason that the groom has been divorced from a wife whom he married half a dozen years ago. It was therefore solemnized in a private manner at Downing's house. Persons present report that everything passed off as agreeably as could have been expected.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

The naval appropriation bill made considerable progress to-day in the House, and Mr. Dawes's committee was fully sustained in its reduction of moneys for the support of the naval service. Mr. Sargent made a strong effort to increase the force from 8,500 men to 10,600, but was beaten by a decided majority. Mr. Washburn submitted and carried by a heavy vote an amendment giving definite salaries to all naval officers, instead of the present fluctuating rate of pay. The House also cut down the clerical force in all navy yards, abolishing three official positions in such.

The Howard Investigation.

In the matter of the Howard investigation, Secretary Belknap sent the following to the House to-day:

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, for the use and information of the Committee on Education and Labor, on application from Hon. Fernando Wood for copies of certain papers relative to the transfer of the buildings known as the Howard University from the Freedmen's Bureau to the trustees of the University, and inviting attention to the accompanying copies of such papers as are on file in the War Department, to state that it does not appear that any application was made to the Secretary of War for the transfer of the buildings described.

[Signed] WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

The accompanying papers show that on November 5th, 1868, General Howard applied to Secretary Schofield to transfer the school buildings throughout the country, erected by the Bureau on grounds of private parties to the corporate authorities owning such ground. The request was referred to Judge Holt, who gave the opinion that where buildings had been erected without special agreement with private parties, they belonged, under common law, to the owners of the soil, and no transfer was needed; but if these owners were willing to guarantee the continued use for educational purposes, he advised a general order for the transfer. The form for such order was issued, but Secretary Schofield expressly excepted the Howard University by special letter as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1868.

To the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands:

SIR:—I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the approval of the proposition for the transfer of school property to associations having such property in charge was not intended to extend to the building known as Howard College, and that that property is only to be transferred on payment of a fair valuation, unless otherwise authorized by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] ED. SCHRIEVER, Inspector General.

The last document on the subject is the following, which General Howard claims includes the University as well as other schools in the District:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 1, 1869.

To Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c.:

GENERAL—You are at liberty to treat the buildings erected for school or educational purposes in this district as you have been instructed to do with those erected in other districts under your supervision, conforming your action to the laws and regulations governing your department. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War.

Under this order buildings costing the Government over four hundred thousand dollars were transferred to the Trustees of the University, and property costing considerable over one hundred thousand to Senator Pomeroy, Gen. O. O. Howard and J. R. Elvans as trustees, to hold and devote the proceeds to educational purposes. The examination of D. L. Eaton was substantially finished this morning. He has been before the committee three days; two of these have been used in an attempt to obtain from him a satisfactory explanation of his books as Manager of the Building Block Company, and Actuary of the Freedmen's Bank. Both were found to be in great confusion, and witness could give clear answers to but few of the questions of the committee.

Personal Difficulty.

Judge Fisher and Joseph H. Bradley met for the first time to-day since the former left the bench of this district. After a few words the latter attacked Judge Fisher on account of the old difficulty at the time of the Surratt trial. Bradley would not approach Fisher for an apology or settlement till he had left the position of judge. Bradley struck Fisher with a cane, when the parties were separated and the affair seems to be ended.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

The Democratic Majority 53,000.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *World* says the Democracy have swept the State by a majority of 53,000, which will be increased by later returns. They have elected the Chief Justice, and four of the six Associate Judges, the remaining two will probably be Republicans.

The *Tribune*, while making no attempt to calculate the majority for the Democratic ticket in the State, says: Of course the Democratic Chief Justice and four Associate Judges have been chosen by a large majority. Two of the four Republican candidates for Associates were also chosen, but which two cannot possibly be known for a week. It is the opinion that Folger and Andrews will be the men. Of course the Tammany candidates for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Marine Court are all chosen by large majorities; so are the fifteen Tammany Aldermen, with nearly all the Assistant Aldermen.

The *Sun* says the election in this city was a farce and a mockery. It is safe to assert that out of every fifteen votes cast, fourteen were fraudulent. Almost every poll was entirely under the control of corrupt inspectors and organized bands of repeaters paid by the Tammany ring at the rate of from five to fifteen dollars per man. The police, seemingly acting under secret instructions from their superiors, aided and abetted the conspirators, and exhibited no inclination to check the fraudulent voting. The system of repeating and ballot box stuffing was carried on on a scale more extensive than ever. In one of the wards about eleven hundred negroes were registered, but when the newly enfranchised came to the ballot boxes the white repeaters had already voted upon nearly five hundred of their names. Full scope was effected for repeating by the condition of the registry; everybody who had changed his residence since the last election entered his name anew, but as a general rule none of the old entries were erased, then, of course, a very large number of really new names were now registered, including a considerable body of colored men. This swelled the registry to 184,457 names and of course afforded ample opportunity for the gangs of repeaters that shamelessly perambulated the city from morning till night.

The *Tribune* says: The legal vote of the city was about half polled yesterday, but the illegal was out in all its glory. In most of the lower wards more fraudulent than lawful votes were cast. Some of the voters made a day of it by voting from poll to poll, and sometimes they used the names of legal voters falsely.

JOHN SAYS went to Liberia several years ago as a missionary, and was afterward appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to that place. After a long service he requested six months' leave of absence to enable him to visit the United States and regain his health. When he got here he was informed by the Secretary of State that Congress had passed a law limiting leaves of absence to diplomatic officers to sixty days, and that his vacation must therefore be limited to that time. Mr. Says now protests against the deduction of four months' salary ($1,333) on the ground, first, that the law of limitation was *ex post facto* in his case; second, it took him forty-eight days to come from Monrovia, and the same time to go back. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have his case before them.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1870.

It is the custom in London to quote United States bonds, "ex-interest," two weeks in advance of the maturity of the interest. Deducting the accrued interest (2½ per cent.) on the 1862s from the quotation on April first, it shows that the 1862 bonds have declined nearly one per cent. in the six weeks, because three-fourths of one per cent interest has accrued since April first, without any increase of the price of the bond. The quotations for 10-40s have declined 1½ per cent., besides five-eighths of one per cent. of interest accrued since April first, which makes the decline about two per cent. The quotations for 1867s are 1 per cent. higher than on April 1, which is partly accounted for by three-fourths of 1 per cent. of interest accrued during the last six months. The decline of nearly 2 per cent. in our 10-40 5 per cent. bonds during the six weeks, while the 4 and 4½ per cent. funding schemes have been agitated, does not look very corroborative of Mr. Paris-banker-Bowies' assumption that he could sell twelve hundred millions of United States 4 per cent. bonds in Paris. There are so many other bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the 10-40s that it must be apparent to European as well as American bondholders that the Government is not likely to avail itself of the ten-year option on the 10-40s, and will be content with paying them at maturity. These bonds are specifically payable in gold, and have nearly all the commendable features that are proposed for new bonds in the funding schemes. The slight decline in the price of the 5-20s of 1862 is probably due to some extent to the fact that the five-year option having matured, they are likely to be the first of the 5-20s affected by any funding bill that might be passed. The strength of the 1867s is also probably due to the five-year option on them not maturing for two years yet, until which time Government has no right to redeem them, even at par in gold.

—There were a few light offerings of local stocks to-day, but prices are much above the views of purchasers. Considerable Dalzell Oil Company stock is seeking a market under the impression that the late strike to which we alluded this morning, will greatly increase the daily production to the Company. We are informed that the Company only gets a quarter of the yield of this new well—it being a late lease with a quarter royalty. It has not materially advanced the prices of the stock yet. There were some small lots sold in Philadelphia yesterday at 62½c a share. It is offered at a dollar in this market, but no purchasers.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds '65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114⅛	114⅛	114
U. S. Bonds '67	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds '68	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
10-40s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day: Gold, 114⅞; '81 bonds, 117¾; '62's, 112⅝; 64's, 111⅞; old '65's, 111⅞; 10-40's, 108⅜; 5-20, January and July, '65, 114⅜; do January and July, '67, 114⅜; do January and July, '68, 114⅜; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central Pacific Railroad, 92½; Currency Pacifics, 112⅜.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 18, 1870.	10 30 A M	11 30 A M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	201¾	201⅝	201⅝	201½	202⅛
New Jersey Central		109		109½	
Erie	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
Harlem		145½		145½	
Reading	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
Michigan Central		124		124	
Michigan Southern	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Illinois Central		140½		140½	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		107½		107½	
Chicago and Northwestern	81⅜	81⅝	81½	81⅝	81⅜
Do preferred	90⅛	90⅛	90	90	90⅛
Rock Island	121	120⅝	120⅞	120⅝	121⅛
St. Paul	66⅛	66	66	65⅞	66⅛
St. Paul preferred	81⅛	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81
Toledo and Wabash		56		56	
Toledo and Wabash pref		73		74	
Fort Wayne		94½		94½	
Chicago and Alton		113⅛		113⅛	
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Western Union Telegraph		32½		32⅛	
Pacific Mail	39	38⅜		37⅞	38⅛
Adams Express		66		66⅛	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		15		15	
American M. U. Express		41¼		41⅛	
United States Express		45⅛		45½	
Gold	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	202¼	202⅛		⅛
N. J. Central	109¼	109⅜	⅛	
Erie	23⅛	23⅜	¼	
Harlem	146	145½		½
Reading	104⅜	104⅜		
Mich. Central	124	124		
Mich. Southern	99⅛	98⅜		¾
Illinois Central	142	140½		1½
Clev. and Pitts	107½	107½		
Chicago and North	81⅜	81⅝	¼	
Do. preferred	90⅜	90⅛		¼
Rock Island	121⅜	121⅛		¼
St. Paul	66⅜	66⅛		¼
Do. preferred	81⅛	81		⅛
Tol. and Wabash	56½	56		½
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	94⅞	94½		⅜
Chicago and Alton	113⅜	113⅛		¼
Ohio and Miss	38⅜	38⅛		¼
Western U. Tel	33	32½		½
Pacific Mail	40	38⅞		1⅛
Adams Express	66⅛	66⅛		
Wells, Fargo & Co	15	15		
American M. U. Ex	42	41½		½
U. S. Express	44⅞	45½	⅝	

—The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad during the first week in May were:

1870 $49,711 23 | 1869 $41,397 91 | Increase $8,313 32

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1870.

BUSINESS—We can report a fair trade demand for the leading articles, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. Trade always slackens during the heated term. Produce—we have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales were regular; the receipts keep pace with the wants of the local trade. Bacon and provisions—we are reported a firm market with unusual activity for the season; the stock on hand is not large and will soon need assistance; dealers have been on the look out for some time to see where they could procure an additional supply. Flour—firmness was the ruling feature of the market. The week's receipts were the largest received for some time, exceeding last week 2,497 bbls. The mills and stores report the receipt of numerous orders from the East. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	6,420	8,917
Apples, bbls	816	257
Cheese, bxs	172	273
Corn, sacks	2,580	2,872
Wheat, sacks	4,388	6,768
Barley, sacks	1,709	1,558
Rye, sacks	1,072	2,009
Oats, sacks	3,515	5,441
Butter, pkgs	220	191

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts fell off to 35 bbls. The demand was confined to limited amounts; sales ranged from $4@4 50@5 00 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with unchanged prices, although prices have advanced in the East; we note sales: Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4½c; potash 7¼@7½c pearls 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; prices nominal at 50@60c ⅌ gal.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy $5 50; No. 1 at $4 50; No. 2 at $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—The demand was restricted to limited parcels for home purposes; prices nominal at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation. The supply was fully up with the demand. Apples range from 6@7c. Peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves 8@9c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 26@28c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers, at the following figures: Western Reserve, new, 11c, 12@14c ⅌ lb; Ohio Goshen, 15½@16c; New York Goshen, 16½@17c ⅌ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market exhibited but little change; we note sales standard brands at 24@24½c ⅌ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@16c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Dullness and inactivity were the ruling features of the market. The warm weather has operated as a check on trade generally, and butter in particular. Sales of fresh roll were reported at 20@23c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market exhibited more firmness. Prices are looking up. We note sales at 15@16c ⅌ dozen, with an upward tendency.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales prime peach blows from store at 45@48c ⅌ bushel.

FEED—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale prices for round lots: Bran $1 00 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ⅌ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market was firm with improved demand and sales at $5@5 25 ⅌ bbl.

LIME—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand; sales of eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl.

HOMINY—The market continues bare. Small sales were reported at $6 00@6 50 ⅌ barrel.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description: sales at 95c@$1 ⅌ bushel.

POULTRY—We can report a fair demand with sales of live chickens by the coop at 90c@$1 00 ⅌ pair.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ⅌ ton.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

HAY—Prices dull with a declining tendency; sales from wagon, at the Allegheny scales, at $11, 16@18 ⅌ ton. Sales of baled at $12@18.

PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ⅌ bushel.

BEESWAX—The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at 40c ⅌ lb.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices weak at 8@9c for prime Tennessee.

WHISKY—The market was steady without any change in prices; high wines are quoted at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon; common rectified $1 08; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 75 ⅌ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

GROCERIES—The market was active for the season. Dealers report a heavy business being transacted with country merchants. The stock on hand is a large and well selected one. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEES—Market more settled. Rio ordinary 18½c; fair to good at 19@20c; prime 22@22½c; choice 22½@23c; strictly choice 23c; Java 27c; roasting coffees—loose, 21c; papers, 25c.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½c; A coffee, 12¾@13c; B do 12½c; extra C 12½c; Hards 13½c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11½c; choice 12c ⅌ lb.

SYRUPS—Lovering's 65c; Havemyer & Elder's drips 90c; white honey drips 75c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber 55c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@90c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ⅌ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ⅌ lb.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

RICE—Carolina at 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 11c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good trade demand. Holders are firm in their views, and not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales. Quotations are: Sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20@21½c; plain 19½c; shoulders, plain, 13½@14c; sugar cured, do, 14½@15c; sides, ribbed, 17c; clear, do, 18c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20½@21c.

MESS PORK—$29 00@30 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 lb caddies 19½@19¾c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ⅌ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ⅌ dozen.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in timothy or clover seed. Flaxseed is held at $2 15@2 20 ⅌ bush.

VEGETABLES—The markets seems an inactive one; the receipts are so light that a purchase is a rarity; sales 2 bbls green cucumbers at $1 per doz. The market is almost bare of radishes, lettuce, &c.

FLOUR—The firmness we have noted for some time continues. Dealers report a good business being transacted. The receipts since our last were 1,360 barrels. The current rates were as follows from store: Choice winter wheat in bbls $5 65; $5 35 in sacks; fancy white wheat $6 in bbls, and $5 75 sacks; white spring flour $5 25 in bbls, and $5 in sacks; Sippo Valley $6 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Miami $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Old Town $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Star Light $5 85; Springfield $5 75; Lilly white $5 50, and 25@30c off in sacks; Spring Valley $5 85 ⅌ bbl; Dayton City $5 85; Wayne City $6; Gem of the West $5 75; Andrews's choice $6 25 ⅌ bbl, and 25c off in sacks. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 60; in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ⅌ barrel.

GRAIN—We can report a steady trade demand for most descriptions. Prices, however, have undergone but little alteration. The receipts since our last were: Oats 709 sacks; rye 263 sacks; barley 150 sacks; wheat 3,477 sacks; corn 667 sacks. Wheat was steady, prices being governed by the quality. We can report sales of 1,200 bush of choice red winter at $1 20@1 21 ⅌ bush. The current rates were $1 15@1 20 ⅌ bush; white $1 25@1 30 ⅌ bush. Oats—the demand was less active. Prices, however, are unchanged. Sales were made on wharf and from track at 51@52c; from store at the usual advance. Corn—market weaker; sales 500 bush ear at 87c; shelled was offered at 92@93c, without finding buyers. Rye—we can report sales of 300 bush at 98c@$1 ⅌ bush. Barley dull, with more sellers than buyers, the season for activity being over; prime spring nominal at 80c ⅌ bush; fall 85c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 14, 1870.

Closing Markets—Cattle.

The market since Wednesday was quite brisk, although the supply was lighter than in the opening part of the week, and was a fair run for this season of the year. Cattle sold about as fast as they arrived, the demand being greater than the supply. The prices all week were a little higher than those of last week, and, it is claimed, entirely too high for a paying investment for the drover. The attendance of buyers from the Eastern markets was larger than usual, but many of them were compelled to leave the market without purchasing, owing to the scarcity of stock. Many of the regular buyers left this week for the Western markets in quest of stock, those markets affording a better field for their operations. The number of cattle weighed since Wednesday noon was 175. The total number of car loads of live stock received during the week, as reported by the gentlemanly officer having charge of that department, T. J. Murphy, Esq., was as follows: Cattle 118 cars; horses 11; sheep 85; hogs 84—which of course includes the stock intended for this market and Eastern markets.

PRICES.

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $8 25@8 50; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200, $7 75@8 00; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25@7 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $5 50@6 75; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5@6.

Below will be found the sales since Wednesday:

Cattle.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co	W. Kelly	18	at St. Louis	$1,223 35
Holmes, L & Co	Colwood	1	1,500	7 50
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hedges & Taylor	C L Brigs	60	62,240	8 12
Hedges & Taylor	J Roth	34	37,690	8 30
Hedges & Taylor	Z Eddress	16	18,300	8 37
Hedges & Taylor	E L Case	15	18,940	7 65
Hedges & Taylor	M & S Moses	10	13,420	7 50
Hedger & Taylor	M & S Moses	4	5,450	6 75
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
	H Thompson	16	21,788	8 50
	H Thompson	14	17,362	7 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was larger than the opening part of the week. The demand was very great, but the prices declined a shade from last week for the poorer grades. The demand was confined to lots of good sheep, which were bought up rapidly as fast as they were thrown into the pens. The business at the sheep scales for the week ending Saturday, was 17,600 head, weighed and sold as furnished by George S. Howland, the weighmaster.

PRICES—Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 6½@6¾c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5½@6c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 5½@5½c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 4½@5c; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $1 25@1 75.

The following are the sales since Wednesday noon:

Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	J J Taylor	198	16,200	$6 30
Holmes, L & G	S Harrington	102	8,080	5 75
Holmes, L & G	S Harrington	32	per head	2 75
Holmes, L & G	J Latta	11	870	5 00
Holmes, L & G	W Hill	236	18,680	6 12
Buyer.	**Seller.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & E	224	18,950	$6 50
Hazlewood & B	Wm Hinds	150	11,210	6 25
Hazlewood & B	Musselman & D	225	18,680	6 10
Hazlewood & B	J Harrington	224	17,690	5 55
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
S Smith	E H Davis	190	16,540	$6 30
S Smith	E H Davis	22	1,990	6 35
S Smith	Pidcock & Co	437	36,770	6 10
S Smith	W Hines	154	11,069	5 62
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hedges & T	J Latta	222	16,380	$5 85
Hedges & T	Hinte seter	78	5,750	5 50
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Orr & W	Ely Davis	201	15,450	$5 62

Hogs.

The market for hogs was about the same as last week, and since Wednesday there has been a full supply. The demand has been good, and like sheep, they sell readily upon arrival. The prices, however, advanced from 10 to 15c per hundred for good Philadelphia over the last market. Holders appeared to be very firm in their views. The number weighed by Mr. Imhoff, since Wednesday, was 3,634.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $9@9 90; good to prime, Philadelphia, $9 25@9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $8 75@9 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, $8 25@8 50; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $7@8.

Below will be found the closing market sales:

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	131	22,540	9 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	114	21,340	9 35
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	130	24,130	9 20
Holmes, L & G	A Watson	28	5,320	9 50
Holmes, L & G	A Watson	123	22,140	9 00
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist	101	20,430	9 50
Holmes, L & G	F Smith	16	3,560	9 00
Holmes, L & G	Hedges & N	257	68,460	8 70
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist	110	25,910	9 80
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	73	18,260	9 85
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	22	5,500	9 10
Holmes, L & G	W Newhert	124	21,180	9 10

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	W F Pentz	118	21,795	$9 20
Hedges & T	Gilchrist & R	66	13,280	9 75
Hedges & T	Gilchrist & R	37	9,450	9 75
Hedges & T	W Newport	81	16,870	9 40
Hedges & T	E D Smith	18	3,220	9 00
Hedges & T	E D Smith	38	8,030	8 90
Hedges & T	C M Keys	40	7,835	9 25
Hedges & T	Gilchrist & R	35	8,580	9 75
Hedges & T	Gilchrist & R	35	10,970	9 90
Hedges & T	Voetter & B	112	26,700	9 70
Hedges & T	Voetter & B	96	22,870	9 80
Hedges & T	Voetter & B	39	9,650	9 55
Hedges & T	W Hedges	111	24,280	9 40
Hedges & Taylor	W Hedges	122	25,050	9 35
Hedges & Taylor	W Hedges	69	15,300	9 14
Hedges & Taylor	W Hedges	87	18,300	9 25
Hedges & Taylor	A W Gillett	64	13,060	9 00
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hazlewood & B	Ruyer	54	15,045	9 40
Hazlewood & B	Shussler	8	8,890	8
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Orr & Williams	W Wilhelm	100	20,840	9 30
Orr & Williams	Gilchrist & Co	279	71,010	9 70
Orr & Williams	W Hedges	61	14,160	9⅜
Orr & Williams	W Hedges	49	8,890	9⅝
Orr & Williams	W Wilhelm	60	10,710	9¾

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870.

Opening Markets—Cattle.

The run of cattle since Monday last was light, but very few cattle being on the market for sale, and these sold readily at prices fully up with, if not a fraction higher, than last week's quotations. Only about twenty-five car loads have been sold up till noon to-day. Good cattle are scarce, and do not appear to arrive very brisk, and we anticipate no heavy runs of cattle until the grass stock are on the market. Some few cars of stock cattle arrived on the market this week, and sold out quickly at prices from $5 75@6 15. The season being unusually good for grass there is a constant demand for stock cattle, and this class of cattle is scarce and good qualities difficult to obtain. They command high figures in the West as in this market. The prospect of a fair supply during the balance of the week, it is thought, is very slim.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling prices since Monday: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $8@8 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 75@8 12½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25@7 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $5 50@6 80; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 75@6 15.

Below will be found the sales and prices:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Greenwood	25	21,480	$6 15
Holmes, L & G	J J Taylor	24	16,700	5 90
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	19	18,250	7 50
Buyer.	**Seller.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hazlewood & B	Shusler	8	9,180	8 00
Hedges & T	Wm Kelly	90	102,770	7 50

Sheep.

The supply of sheep since the closing of our last report has been heavy up till noon to-day, and the prices have taken a sudden decline of from ½c to ¾c ⅌ lb since Tuesday morning. As they are still arriving in large numbers, the prospect is that the decline will be greater. The number weighed this week by Mr. Howland, of the Weighmaster's office, is 15,649 head.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling prices of sheep up to date: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@6; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5@5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4@4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25@1 75.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & R	361	28,660	6 10
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & R	247	21,160	6 40
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & R	331	28,760	6 40
Holmes, L & G	Taylor & Pearce	203	16,810	6 25
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & R	376	28,070	6 10
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & R	214	20,420	6 75
Holmes, L & G	Taylor & Pearce	214	17,740	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Greenwood	106	6,720	3 25
Holmes, L & G	R Manus	58	4,290	5 25
Holmes, L & G	R Manus	184	15,825	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Aull & M	124	9,380	5 00
Holmes, L & G	R Maynes	58	4,290	3 25
Holmes, L & G	R Maynes	187	15,820	6 00
Holmes, L & G	J J Taylor	292	22,040	4 75
Holmes, L & G	Stayer	181	13,770	5 10
Holmes, L & G	W Hill	182	13,200	5 37
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hedges & T	J J Taylor	100	8,430	$5 75
Hedges & T	R Mayne	200	16,200	4 60
Hedges & T	J Latta	28	34,550	5 25
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hazlewood & B	Aull & Myers	513	42,400	$6 10
Hazlewood & B	Wm Hill	18	8,940	4 65
Hazlewood & B	Wm Hill	12	19,020	5 20
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & E	222	17,000	5 85
Hazlewood & B	John Taylor	215	16,990	5 75
Hazlewood & B	J C Lloyd	220	16,020	5 12
Hazlewood & B	E H Davis	98	7,160	5 00
Hazlewood & B	John Taylor	107	9,310	6 15
Hazlewood & B	H Delrich	112	8,600	4 60
Hazlewood & B	R Maynes	46	3,110	4 12

Hogs.

The run of hogs since Monday was a fair one, and prices ruled about the same as last week. The demand was about equal to the supply, and as a consequence the market remained steady. The weather is becoming too warm and hogs do not arrive so freely as in cold weather, nor are so many wanted. The number of hogs weighed since Monday by Mr. J. G. Imhoff, the weighmaster, was 3,445 head.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling rates: Extra, Philadelphia, $9 50@10; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $9 25@9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $9 12@9 25; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs, $8 50@8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 lbs, $7@8.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	92	22,850	10
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	90	22,010	9 95
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	58	11,770	9⅝
Holmes, L & G	E Smith	84	16,910	9¼
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	65	13,510	9 35
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	101	22,820	9 90
Holmes, L & G	W Wilhelm	120	24,760	9½
Holmes, L & G	W Wilhelm	112	21,370	9¼
Holmes, L & G	Imhoff & Co	97	23,650	9 85
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & Co	8	1,460	9¼
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	35	7,520	9½
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & Co	90	15,160	9¼
Holmes, L & G	W Hedges	49	11,940	9 35
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Hedges & Taylor	H G Imhoff & Co	91	22,640	$10 00
Hedges & Taylor	W Wilhelm	52	11,950	9 25
Hedges & Taylor	W Wilhelm	63	11,980	9 25
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	56	10,610	9 35
Hedges & Taylor	Messenger H & Co	100	21,140	9 60
Hedges & Taylor	C M Keys	105	22,520	9 12
Seller.	**Buyer.**	**No.**	**Weight.**	**Price.**
Orr & W	Ed Smith	107	21,550	$9 45
Orr & W	A Watson	98	19,260	9 35
Orr & W	A W Gillett & Co	112	21,080	9 25
Orr & W	A Watson	62	11,250	9 35

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 16, 1870.

CATTLE—The following are the arrivals of cattle by the car load, fifteen to eighteen head to the car, taken from the books of S. B. McKown, Esq., the cashier of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Allegheny Station:

		Cars.
D Sherrick	Canton, O	1
S D Caldron	Canton, O	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Glass	Dayton, O	6
J & S Needy	Mansfield, O	1
Milton Varner	Chicago	2
P Hartman	"	1
C Byers	"	1
Lowenstein & Z	"	1
Hazlewood & B	"	1
A Brawdy	"	3
Trauerman & Lobman	"	3
L & J Shamburg	"	2
Haas & Kraus	"	1
Greenwalt & Kahn	"	3
Rothchild & Ziegler	"	3
S Marks & Bro	"	3
A T Hayes	"	4
L Keefer	"	1
E Katz	"	1
J & S Needy	"	1
Total		41

As will be seen from the above, the supply of live stock for this market was greater than usual, and more than supplied the demand. Prices ruled about the same as last week. The "top of the market" did not reach higher than 9c ⅌ lb, a figure certainly high enough. There were few extra cattle among the arrivals, but included a great many stockers which appear to be very much in demand. The entire sales of cattle was over 700 head. Below will be found the sales and prices:

Charles Byers sold 18 head of cattle at $8 12½@9 ⅌ cwt.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 36 head at $8 37½@9 ⅌ cwt.

S. Lowenstein sold 20 head at $7 60@8 40 ⅌ cwt.

P. Hartman sold 36 head cattle at $8 25@9 ⅌ cwt.

M. Varner sold 38 head cattle at $8 00@8 75 ⅌ cwt.

Haas & Krouse sold 34 head at $8 50@9, and 24 stock cattle at $6 25.

L. Keefer sold 17 head common to medium cattle at $8@9 ⅌ cwt.

Elie Katz sold 18 head common to medium cattle at $8 50@8 62½ ⅌ cwt.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 15 head good prime fat cattle at $8 25@9 ⅌ cwt.

Shamburg sold to P. Fairley 3 head prime 1,200 lbs steers at $9 ⅌ cwt.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 85 prime Illinois steers at $7 75@8 75, and 15 heavy bulls at wholesale for $6 85.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 54 head at 8½@9c.

Trauerman & Lobman sold 63 head at 8½@9c; sold 61 stockers for A. Brawdy on private terms.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 72 head at 7½@9c, and 10 bulls at 6½c.

L. & J. Shamburg sold 37 head at 8¾@9½c, and 1 bull and heifer at $6 87.

Emerick & Co. sold for Herrick & Caldron 26 head at $8@8 65.

J. & S. Neely sold 34 head at 8¼@8¾c.

FRESH COWS—The supply was very light. The number of buyers were few, and the market was very dull. Light sales at $50@60 for common to medium.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep was as light as usual, but the quality was generally of the finer grades. The market was rather dull, in consequence of the butchers holding back for lower figures. The supply of spring lambs was proportionately large and sold at fair prices. Below are the sales and prices:

A. Stickley sold 36 clipped sheep at $4 50 ⅌ head.

J. Beeler sold 100 Butler county sheep, averaging 75 lbs, at 6c; and 30 lambs at $2 25 ⅌ head.

J. Garvin sold 100 sheep at $4 00 ⅌ head.

Kauffman sold 70 head at $3 25 ⅌ head.

Meanor sold Jeremy 16 head, averaging 90 lbs, at 6½c; and 50 head, common to good, at 5½@6c.

John Fairley sold 71 Butler county wooled sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at $4 50 ⅌ head; and 11 lambs at $3 25 ⅌ head.

HOGS—The retail demand has entirely fallen off, and of course we have no transactions to report. There was a limited number on sale, but nothing doing.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 19, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was devoid of animation; dealers generally were apart in their views; buyers were waiting for concessions, whilst sellers were not inclined to give way—the result was a dull market and a limited number of transactions.

CRUDE.

The market opened weak and failed to gain strength during the day. The nominal rates were: Spot 12@12½c; May, S. O., 12@12½c; June 12c; all year, S. O., 11¾c; B. O., all year, 14½c. Sales 1,000 bbls, S. O., May, 12½c; sales 2,000 bbls, S. O., all year, at 11¾c; sales 1,000 bbls S. O. July at 12c.

REFINED.

The market was dull. Prices were weak and tending downward. Dealers failed to agree on terms, hence there was nothing done worthy of special notice. Sales 1,000 bbls May at 26½c. Quotations were: Spot or May 26½c; June 27c; last five months 28c; B. O., all year, 28½@29c. Antwerp dispatches quoted refined oil at 53½ francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 18.—The *Herald* says: The market continues inactive and prices are a shade easier in several localities. There appears to be but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, while, on the other hand, there is but little offered save at a price above the views of buyers. The quotations from outside markets have shown a steady decline for the past week, which have resulted in a similar feeling and weakness on the creek. Upon lower creek the best bids reported are $4 35, but the majority of buyers were offering $4 30 with sellers asking from $4 35 to $4 40 for the limited amounts exposed for sale. Upon the upper creek $4 30 was bid up to 12 M., after which buyers offered but $4 25, which was the best price bid at the close, with sellers at $4 30. The markets outside continue dull and depressed.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 30
500 bbls upper creek	4 30
500 bbls upper creek	4 35
500 bbls upper creek	4 35
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 35
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 35
500 bbls Rouseville	4 35
500 bbls Rouseville	4 35
500 bbls Rouseville	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 40

NEW YORK, May 18, closing 17th.—Petroleum—Crude in bulk is quiet at 15½c with sales of 2,000 bbls on private terms. In refined there is considerable business for delivery here at about steady prices; sales are 4,000 bbls refined standard white for spot delivery at 27½c; 2,300 bbls do at 27½c; sales 1,500 for June, July and August at 27½c; 9,000 bbls do for June July and August at 27½c; 4,000 bbls for first half of June at 27½c; 2,000 bbls for June and July at 27½c separately, 500 bbls for August at 27½c; 2,000 bbls for August and September at 28c and 1,500 bbls buyer's option all year at 28½c; for Philadelphia delivery there is a dull market at about former prices.

ROUSEVILLE, May 18.—Market lower; offering at $4 30; asking $4 35.

OIL CITY, May 18.—Market weak at $4 45 on lower creek; $4 30@4 35 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Market quiet; P L S to W 26½c; S W 27c. Crude 14½@14¾c.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 18.—Market inactive and prices easier; lower creek $4 30@4 35; upper $4 25@4 30.

NEW YORK, May 18, 12 M.—Market quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 18.—Very dull; no sales.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, May 18, 12:00 M.—Market very quiet; offers to sell at $4 60 here; not many buyers here.

TIDIOUTE, PA., May 18.—Market very dull; offering at $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, May 18, 12:15 P. M.—Market very weak and declining; small sales at $4 25@4 27½; few buyers at that.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Spot 27c; May 27c; June 27¼c; July 27½c; August 27¾c; crude 14¼c; nothing doing; weak.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Market active; sales 15,000 bbls; crude 15c; refined, spot and May, 27c; July 27½c; August 27¾c; June, July and August 27⅝c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 18.—Market dull at $4 30@4 35; few sales at $4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 5:30 P. M.—Spot 27c; May 26½c bid, 27c asked; June 27c bid, 27½c asked; July 27½c; August 27¾@28c; crude 14½@14¾c. The market closes dull and nothing offering. Sales 500 bbls May at 26½c; 4,000 bbls at 27c.

NEW YORK, May 18, 5 P. M.—Crude 15c and quiet. Refined closed quiet at 27c for spot and May; sales about 6,000 bbls May and 12,000 bbls futures.

NEW YORK, May 18, 5 P. M.—Antwerp flat at 53 francs.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The market is quiet, and prices favor the buyer on fleece and pulled, but there appears to be very little disposition to press sales. The firmness of gold strengthens the market for foreign, though there is scarcely business enough to test prices. Sales 90,000 lbs Domestic fleece at 43@52c; including 55,000 lbs X and above State at 47@48c; 15,000 lbs Western, part 43@45c; 3,000 lbs combing, 59c; 40,000 lbs X and XX Ohio, 49@50c; 2,000 lbs XX do, 52c, and 5,000 lbs, low do, 44@45c. Also, 40,000 lbs pulled 28@39c for No 1, and 38@43c for super and extra; 20,000 lbs Mestiza pulled, 45@50c; 15,000 lbs Texas, 23c for carpet and 30c for fine; 20,000 lbs Oregon pulled, on private terms; and 75,000 lbs California, 24@28c for spring clip, and 17½@22c for fall clip.

Imports from January 1st to April 30th, 1870:

From Foreign Ports	bales	12,487
Coastwise Ports		5,726
Total	bales	18,213
Same time, 1869		28,027

At Boston, the *Shipping List* reports increased business last week at unchanged prices, though with more disposition on the part of holders to realize. The sales for the week comprise 725,000 lbs domestic, 20,000 lbs Mexican and 20,000 lbs Mestiza. The prices of fleece ranged from 48½@51c for XX Ohio and Pennsylvania; choice straight lots of X Michigan have been sold at 46@47c, and Wisconsin and other Western X at 43@45c; Mexican, 17c; Mestiza pulled, 67c; domestic pulled, 25@48c; California pulled, 35c; Carpet Noile, 30c; California spring clip, 29c; fall do, 23c; Texas carpet, 20c; do fine, 30c.

The Price of Cattle.

Those of our readers (and they can be counted by the thousands) who read our cattle market report, published yesterday, will observe that there is great activity in the market, in consequence of the supply falling short of the demand. On Wednesday some lots were sold at $6 00 ⅌ cwt, and the highest price reached was $8 30, only one lot bringing that sum. Yesterday the offerings were again light—not near up to the demand, but the market was very firm, and prices took a considerable jump. Most of the sales ranged from $7 50@8 50, and one drove brought $9 00. Some buyers were unable to get any at all, and others did not get the number they desired to purchase.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Article		Price
Acid.		
Acetic	lb	20 @ 22
Citric	lb	1 00 @ 1 05
Oxalic	lb	35 @ 38
Tartaric	lb	75 @ 80
Alcohol	gall	2 25 @ 2 30
Aloes.		
Cape	lb	28 @ 30
Socot	lb	1 05 @ 1 10
Am. Carb	lb	21 @ 23
—Aqua	lb	10½ @ 14
Annotta	lb	80 @ 90
Ashes Pot	lb	8¼ @ 9½
—Soda	lb	4½ @ 5
Bal. Copa	lb	90 @ 95
Bay Rum	gal	4 00 @ 5 00
Bark.		
Cassia	lb	@ 76
Cinch r'd	lb	1 70 @ 1 80
" Pale	lb	90 @ 1 05
" Com	lb	60 @ 70
Black Lead.		
American	lb	5 @ 6
East Ind	lb	12 @ 14
German	lb	6 @ 7
Blue Mass	lb	60 @ 62
Blue Vitr	lb	12 @ 14
Borax ref	lb	34 @ 36
Brims roll	lb	5 @ 6
—Flor Sul	lb	7 @ 8
Calomel A	lb	1 00 @ 1 05
—English	lb	1 50 @ 1 60
Camp ref	lb	85 @ 90
Canthar's	lb	3 00 @ 3 10
Cham. Ger	lb	40 @ 50
—Roman	lb	38 @ 40
Chlorof'm	lb	1 35 @ 1 40
Cloves	lb	40 @ 42
Cochineal	lb	1 30 @ 1 35
Con lye	case	8 00 @ 8 25
Copp'ras	lb	2½ @ 3
Cream Tar	lb	42 @ 45
Cubebs	lb	44 @ 48
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 45
Emery En	lb	13 @ 15
Et Nit sps	lb	45 @ 50
—Sulph	lb	85 @ 88
Ext Logw	lb	12½ @ 14
—Liq Cala	lb	46 @ 48
—Italian	lb	45 @ 50
—Sicily	lb	25 @ 28
Fustic chi	lb	3¾ @ 4
Galls Alep	lb	38 @ 40
Gum.		
Arabic sts	lb	50 @ 55
" White	lb	75 @ 85
Myrrh T'k	lb	65 @ 70
Shellac	lb	45 @ 55
Trag s'rts	lb	55 @ 65
" Flake	lb	1 45 @ 1 65
Hoffm'sA	lb	48 @ 50
Indigo Ma	lb	1 50 @ 1 60
—Span fl't	lb	1 65 @ 1 70
Iodine res	lb	6 25 @ 6 50
Junip Ber	lb	6 @ 7
Log Chip'd	lb	3 @ 4
Mace	lb	1 60 @ 1 65
Madder	lb	18 @ 20
Magne cal	lb	1 00 @ 1 05
—Carb	lb	40 @ 42
Manna SF	lb	1 25 @ 1 30
Morph sul	lb	9 50 @ 9 75
Nutm No 1	lb	1 40 @ 1 50
Oil.		
Bergamot	lb	6 50 @ 6 75
—Castor	lb	34 @ 35
—Cinnam	lb	3 75 @ 4 00
—Cloves	lb	3 25 @ 3 50
Oil.		
Cod livr	gal	2 20 @ 2 25
Lemon	lb	4 75 @ 4 00
Lard c	gal	1 28 @ 1 32
—Cincin	gal	1 33 @ 1 36
Linseed	gal	1 08 @ 1 15
Neats f	gal	1 45 @ 1 50
Olive	gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
—pints	doz	4 40 @ 4 60
Origan	lb	80 @ 1 35
Pepper't	lb	3 75 @ 4 50
Rosemary	lb	1 50 @ 3 25
Sassafras	lb	90 @ 95
Sperm	gal	2 10 @ 2 15
Tanners	gal	88 @ 1 03
Whale	gal	95 @ 1 00
Winter'n	lb	6 00 @ 6 25
Opium Ty	lb	13 25 @ 13 50
Phosphos	lb	1 25 @ 1 40
Pl Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 5 00
Potass.		
Bi chrom	lb	22 @ 23
Chlorate	lb	40 @ 45
Iodide	lb	4 50 @ 4 75
Prus Yel	lb	46 @ 48
" Red	lb	1 05 @ 1 10
Putty		4¾ @ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 30 @ 2 35
Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
Root.		
Gentian	lb	20 @ 22
Gingr E I	lb	27 @ 29
" Jamca	lb	33 @ 35
Ipecac	lb	3 00 @ 3 25
Jalap	lb	1 75 @ 2 00
Liquorice	lb	17 @ 19
Rhub E I	lb	2 25 @ 2 50
Sars Hon	lb	50 @ 55
Senega	lb	90 @ 95
Valeri En	lb	60 @ 63
" Germ	lb	40 @ 50
Sal Ammo	lb	18 @ 20
—Epsom	lb	5 @ 5½
—Soda	lb	3 @ 5
Seed.		
Canary	lb	9 @ 10
Hemp	lb	8 @ 9
Cardamn	lb	5 25 @ 5 50
Mustard	lb	16 @ 18
Senna Al	lb	36 @ 38
" E In	lb	25 @ 30
Soda.		
Bi Carb	lb	6 @ 6¾
Caustic	lb	8 @ 9
Soap Cast	lb	16 @ 18
—Cast wh	lb	25 @ 28
Starch	lb	7½ @ 8
Sugar L'd	lb	32 @ 35
Sumac Sic	lb	6 @ 8
Terra Jap	lb	8 @ 10
Turp sps	gal	55 @ 60
Varnish.		
Copal	gal	2 00 @ 3 50
Japan	gal	1 00 @ 1 75
Damar	gal	3 00 @ 3 25
Ven Red	lb	3 @ 3½

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The market was one of unusual dullness and inactivity, with a further decline in most descriptions. The decline during the week in foundry irons reach one dollar per ton, as will be perceived. The sales made were in a small way, merely to meet the current wants of dealers. The supply in the market of raw irons continues light, and so are the receipts. The fact is the market just now is in such a condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain. Consumers hold to the opinion that prices have not reached their lowest figures. Holders contend that prices are sufficiently low for all reasonable purposes. Business, however, is being done on extremely low margins of profit. The future does not present a very flattering appearance for iron workers.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons medium grey forge	$31 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium grey forge	32 00—6 mos.
50 tons medium grey forge	33 00—6 mos.
150 tons close	32 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium to arrive	32 00—4 mos.
60 tons foundry mixed with native ore	35 00—5 mos.
25 tons medium forge mixed with native forge	32 00—4 mos.
50 tons medium forge	33 00—6 mos.
50 tons medium forge	33 00—6 mos.
30 tons medium forge	33 00—4 mos.
60 tons medium forge	33 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium forge, to arrive	33 00—6 mos.

Charcoal.

15 tons extra forge	$46 00—4 mos.
30 tons extra forge	47 00—4 mos.
20 tons extra forge	47 00—4 mos.
14 tons extra forge	45 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

40 tons No. 1 foundry	$36 00—5 mos.
30 tons No. 1 extra foundry	36 50—4 mos.
30 tons No. 2 foundry	34 50—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry	34 50—4 mos.
30 tons No. 2 extra foundry	35 00—4 mos.
30 tons extra gray forge	33 50—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral	32 50—6 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—cash.
40 tons No. 2 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	38 00—4 mos.
50 tons red short	33 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Erie Canal for the Week Ending May 14, 1870.

Canal Boats.	Consignee.	Tons.
Wm. Wright	Nimick & Co	62
Charles Hermeny	Nimick & Co	60
Dan. Bernard	Nimick & Co	61
Geo. Metcalf	Nimick & Co	62
E. Buell	Nimick & Co	60
Geo. R. Tuttle	Nimick & Co	65
M. S. Marquis	Nimick & Co	64
H. C. Kelsey	Nimick & Co	65
H. J. McGiverin	Nimick & Co	62
Antoinette	Nimick & Co	65
Champion	Nimick & Co	68
Total		694

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3⅝@ 4
Horse Shoe	
Heavy Band	4¾@ 5
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 9¾
Round and Square	3¾@ 7½
Oval	
Half Oval and Half Round	4 @ 5
Boiler Iron	6 @ 9
Tank Iron	5¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4 @ 5
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @ 5
Nail Rods	5½@ 10
Coal Screen Iron	5½@ 6¼

		American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron,	10 to 17	5	6¾	9
"	18 to 24	5¼	7	9¼
"	25 to 26	5½	7¼	9½
"	27	6	7½	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d	5 25
3d	6 00
3d fine	7 25
2d fine	7 25
¾ lining	8 25
Clinch	9 00
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00; 1¾ in, $5 50; 1½ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—½c ⅌ lb off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—12½c ⅌ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The current quotations are as follows:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	14½c	Juniata B	12½c
Anchor A	14½c	Anchor C	12½c
Eagle Extra	14½c	Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	14 c	Glencoe	12½c
Idaho	14 c	Pennsylvania	12½c
Nonatook	14 c	Magnolia	11½c
Pittsburgh Family	13½c	Allegheny	11½c
Walnut Creek	13½c	White Fawn	10½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12 c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	13½c	American	11½c
Spragues	10 c	Orientals	10½@11 c
Dunnells	11½c	Gloucester	10½@11 c
Conestoga	11 c	Garner	10½ c
Lancaster	10½c	Troy	8 c
Wamsutta	7 c	Allen Pinks	12 c
Shirtings	10½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	15 to 17c	Hamilton	15@17c
Manchester	15 to 17c	Armures	18c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	14	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	15		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	35c
Gold Medal	25c
Conestoga C. T	24c
Conestoga C. C. A	22½c
Kellyville F	16c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	37a40c	Oak harness best city	41a43c
Oak sole, heavy	37a40c	Oak harness country	36a40c
Oak sole Spanish	33a40c	Bridle fair ⅌ doz	$55a60
Oak, slaughter in rough	33a36c	Band leather ⅌ lb	43a44c
Red sole B A mid	31a33c	Hand leather ⅌ lb	38a42c
Red sole B. A heavy	32a33c	Waxed calf	$1 15a1 45
Red sole Orinoco	31a32c	Wax kip	80a75c
Shoe skirting	44a45c	Waxd upper ⅌ ft	24a26c
Saddler's skirting	45a48c	No. 1 pad skins ⅌ doz	$5 25a5 50
Black bridle ⅌ doz	$55a60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	9½a10½c	Green salt calf	15a16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow&steer	8 a7 c	Green butchers' do	12 c
Green salt kip	13 a14 c	Dry Flint hides nominal	20a22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ⅌ gal	$1 00	Bank Oil	80c
Straits best	85c	Tallow	8a9c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 00	$4 00	$5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	3 50	4 50	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	5 00	8 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		5 50	9 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		6 00	10 50
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		6 50	12 00
28 by 28 to 28 by 36		7 00	13 00
28 by 34 to 28 by 40		7 50	14 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		8 00	16 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		9 00	17 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52		10 50	18 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			18 50
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount of 20 to 30 ⅌ cent.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$60 00
First Common	30 00
Second Common	25 00
Third Common	18 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	30 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	30 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	22½
do do 12 thread	23
do do 6 and 9 thread	23½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22½
do do tarred	22
do lath twine, tarred	22
do hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
do lath twine, tarred	20
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	30@35
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@30
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	19@22

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The following are latest card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10
Boston Crackers extra	10
Boston Crackers	8
Soda "	7½
Butter "	7½
Oyster "	7
N. Y. Water "	6½
Water "	6½
Milk Biscuit	10
Extra Pilot	7½
Pilot	7
Cracker Meal	7
Sugar "	10
Wine "	10
Lemon Buiscuit	12½
Fruit Biscuit	13
Scotch Biscuit	12½
Ginger Snaps	14
Spiced Jumbles	14
Sugar Jumbles	15
Lemon Snaps	15
Almond Snaps	15
Ginger Cakes	13
Orange Cakes	14
Cream Crackers	25
Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Graham Boston Bisc't	8
Graham Square Bisc't	8

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 lb in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	7 @10½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10½c
Orange Mineral	12 @13 c
Pure Red Lead	10½@11 c
Painters' Red Lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	10½c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	16 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½ @5½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$	5 50
Shaker " 2 "		5 00
Hurl " 1 "		5 50
Hurl " 2 "		4 50
Braid " 1 "		5 00
Braid " 2 "		4 00
Round Hurl		4 00
Plain Hurl		3 50
Western common		3 50
Broom corn, prime, ⅌ ton	$400	
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	$300@350	
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000		20@25
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen		6 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY May 21, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$10 25@11 00
I C, coke	9 50@10 25
Roofing plates	9 25@10 50
Bar Tin, ⅌ lb	42 c
Straits, ⅌ lb	43 c
Sheet Zinc	12½c
Slab Spelter	11 c
Ingot Copper	25 c
Antimony	28 c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

Although it is difficult to give the tobacco market in a satisfactory manner we herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 72	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	85@ 90
Louisville Navy	75@ 78	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72	Wheeling stogies	$11

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	⅌ lb net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	31c
Bolt Coppers	33c
Flared and tapered sheets	33c
Circles under 84 inches diam	33c
Circles 84 inches and over diam	36c
Sheathing Copper by case	31c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	31c
Copper bottoms	37c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	10c
Cast spring steel	10c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	10c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

HORSE SHOES.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, 100 keg lots	5c ⅌ lb
Mule shoes, 100 " "	6c ⅌ lb
In lots of less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes	5½c ⅌ lb
Mule shoes	6½c ⅌ lb

Natrona Chemicals.

We give below the card prices of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 75 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 25 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases	7 75 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 25 ⅌ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5¾c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	6c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2⅝c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅝c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3c ⅌ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	7½c ⅌ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	2c ⅌ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	4c ⅌ lb.
Sulphuric acid	2¾c ⅌ lb.
Muriatic acid	3c ⅌ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ⅌ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ lb.
Salt—	$2 00 ⅌ bbl.

The Pittsburgh Wool Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870.

The near approach of the shearing season naturally turns the attention of all interested in this important staple as to the prospects of the new clip of wool. As far as we can learn the clip will be larger than the past season, and it is conceded that prices must rule at the opening at least five cents below last year's quotations. We do not see any encouragement for higher prices until the woolen industries improve and the manufacturers have better markets for their products. The prices of old clip have been gradually declining in the Eastern markets for some time past. The supply of the new clip is just about coming in in very small parcels, but we do not look for a full supply until the first proximo, as the farmers are now engaged in washing and shearing their sheep. We quote prices nominal at 35@40c ⅌ lb, quality and condition governing of course.

IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 14.—The market for pig iron has again ruled dull, and the few sales reported are at $33@31 for Nos. 1 and 2 foundry. Forge iron is nominal at $28 50@29. For rails we notice considerable inquiry, but mostly from parties wanting to use part bonds in purchasing. These orders will be placed probably in a short time on a better basis, which will give a better feeling to the market. Old rails and scrap iron are scarce and wanted.

Manufactured Iron—The bar mills are mostly closed and men are still manifesting an unwillingness to accept the reduced wages. This has occasioned increased activity on the part of those mills out of reach of the strike. We quote refined at $74@77 80, and common at $68@70.

Scotch Pig—Is taken in a small way at $33@35 from the yards.

Blooms—Are dull; prices nominal.

Nails—Sell at $4 25.

Anchors and chains—Are steady at 7c for the former, and 6 ⅌ lb for the latter.

NEW YORK.

May 11.—There has been a little more inquiry for Scotch pig, but the market is only moderately active, as consumers are unwilling to purchase beyond immediate wants at present prices; the sales are 100 tons Eglinton at $34 50, ex ship; 100 do Gartsherrie $36 00, from yard, and 200 do Glengarnock, to arrive, on private terms. American continues in fair request, but prices are inclined to soften, though as yet, no quotable change has been made; 2,000 tons Manhattan forge sold on private terms, and 150 do charcoal $54 00 at Hoboken. One hundred tons wrought scrap, ex yard, was reported to us at $37 50, but holders are mostly firm at $38 00@$39 ex ship, and $40 from yard. New rails have been quiet, but prices are unchanged. Old are scarce and in demand at steady prices; 1,000 tons old T sold at $42; and 600 do double-headed, $44 currency. Bar from store continues quiet, but rather firm at quotations. We note a sale of 520 packs refined sheet, part to go to Boston, on private terms.

Import from January 1st to April 30th, 1870.

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From foreign ports	tons 4,100	tons 10,700	bdls 83,420
Coastwise			
Total	tons 4,100	tons 10,700	bdls 83,420
Same time, 1869	3,984	13,322	120,771

May 14.—There is no new feature to notice in the market for Scotch pig; holders are very firm, and consumers continue to purchase only to supply immediate wants; the sales are 200 tons Eglington at $34 50 ex ship; 270 do Gartsherrie, $36, from yard, and 100 do Eglington, on private terms. American meets with a fair inquiry at $32@34 for No. 1, and $31@32 for No. 2, although most all parcels are placed at the inside figures; 75 tons No. 1 Crane sold at $33; 1,200 do Thomas No. 2 and forge, and 209 do No. 1 and 2 Lehigh Valley, on private terms. Of wrought scrap, 150 tons No. 1 has been taken at a private price. New rails remain quiet but firm at $59@60 gold for English, and $71@72 currency for American at the works in Pennsylvania; old are in active request at advanced rates; 250 tons double-headed sold at $44 75 currency, and 200 do at $35 25 gold. Bar from store continues as for a long time past very quiet, and without change in price—there appears to be nothing doing from makers' hands, and in this direction prices are entirely nominal.

Ironton Iron Market.

May 12.—The iron business still continues dull and unprofitable with but little prospect of improvement. Iron is now lower than at any time since 1861, and at present prices for ore digging, coaling, etc., the furnaces will find it difficult work to make money. Old stocks are pretty nearly exhausted, however, and the majority of the furnaces will be late going into blast.

In town we notice the new hot blast at Grant Furnace is approaching completion. Being on a level with the top of the stock it looks small. It will be five or six weeks before they go into blast.

The Belfont is receiving a large quantity of Missouri ore, so as to be prepared in case of a long spell of low water. The furnace is working unusually well, and to further it there is talk of erecting a new hot-blast.

Hecla commenced blowing Monday. There is scarcely any doubt but that she will work well.

Howard is also in blast.

So is Buffalo, Ky.

We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B	$38 00@41 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B	37 00@38 00
Mill	35 00@37 00
Cold blast	60 00@63 00
Stone coal, Belfont	36 00@38 00

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114⅞.

NEW YORK, May 18—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 3@5 ⅌ cent.

STERLING

Firm at 109⅝@109⅞.

GOLD

Steady; opened at 115, and closed at 114¾@114⅞. Last carrying rates 2 ⅌ cent. Clearances $22,000,000. Exports $3,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Sold $1,000,000 at 114 70-100@114 79-100. Bonds strong. Coupons '81 117⅞@117¾; do '62 112⅞@112¾; do '64 111⅞@111⅞; do '65 111⅞@112; do new 114⅛@114¼; do '67 114⅜@114⅝; do '68 114⅜@114⅝; 10-40s 108⅜@108⅝; currency 6s 112⅜@112⅝.

STATE BONDS

Dull and steady. Missouris 94⅞; old Tennessees 60⅞; do new 54⅞; Virginias 69; old North Carolinas 48⅞; do new 25.

STOCKS

Steady. Canton 70⅝; Western Union Telegraph 32¾; Quicksilver 8⅞; Mariposa 7; do preferred 17; Adams Express 66¼; Wells 15; American 41⅝; United States 46; Pacific Mail 38⅜; New York Central 102⅜; do scrip 97⅞; Erie 23⅜; Harlem 145⅜; Reading 105; Michigan Central 124; Lake Shore 98⅜; Illinois Central 141⅜; Pittsburgh 107⅜; Northwestern 81⅝; do preferred 90⅛; Rock Island 121⅛; New Jersey Central 109; St. Paul 66⅛; do preferred 80⅝; Wabash 56⅜; do preferred 73; Fort Wayne 94⅞; Terre Haute 34; do preferred 63⅞; Chicago and Alton 113¼; do preferred 112; Ohio and Mississippi 38⅜; Hartford and Erie 5⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 79; Joliet and Chicago 91; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 18⅜.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 65; Copper Falls 5; Hecla 80; Quincy 18.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $77,188,953; currency, $4,142,150; general balance, $81,448,127.

DIVIDEND.

The American Express declared a semi-annual dividend of three ⅌ cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1870.

EXCHANGE—⅛ off buying, and ⅛ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet; opening dull at 93⅛@93⅜c for No 2; unchanged this afternoon.

CORN—A shade easier and quiet, closing at 84⅛@84⅜c.

OATS—Unsettled and irregular; closing at 49c.

RYE—Quiet at 79c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c.

HIGHWINES—Dull at $1 05.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork closed at $29. Lard 16@16½. Dry salted shoulders 12@12⅛c.

CATTLE—Steady and firm at $6 95@8 60 for butchers' to extra prime shipping steers.

HOGS—Quiet; 20@35c lower, at $8 60@9 15 for fair to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,700 bales at 23c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 17,564 bbls; flour 5@10c lower; sales 6,800 bbls at $4 70@4 90 for superfine State and western; $5 00@5 25 for extra do; $5 30@5 80 for good to choice do; $5 50@6 30 for white western extra; $5 00@6 00 for extra Ohio; $5 75@8 25 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady; sales 450 bbls at $4 50@5 55. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy; sales 400 bbls western, free, at $1 05½@1 10, tree. Receipts of wheat 37,110 bush; wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 78,000 bushels at $1 04½ for inferior No 1 spring, $1 14@1 22 for No 2, closing heavy at $1 15@1 20, the latter for very choice; $1 19@1 30 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley more active; sales of 11,000 bush at 75@80c for State; 95@97½c for Canada. Receipts of corn 8,068 bushels; corn heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 29,000 bushels at $1 05@1 10 for new mixed western; 95c@$1 03 for No 1 do. Receipts of oats 18,459 bush; oats dull and lower; sales 25,000 bush at 63½@66c for western; 68@70c for Ohio and State. Hay quiet at 85c@90 for shipping; $100@125 for retail lots. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice 6⅞@7¾c. Molasses dull and heavy. Sugar steady; sales 900 hhds Cuba at 9@10⅛c; Porto Rico 9⅝@9¾c. Petroleum steady; crude 15c; refined 27⅛@27¼c. Coal dull and unchanged. Leather steady. Wool quiet; sales 200,000 lbs domestic fleece at 47@55c; pulled 28@44c. Turpentine dull at 40@41c. Sheathing copper steady at 31c; ingot quiet at 18¾c Baltimore; 19@19½c for Lake. Pig iron steady at $34 50@37 for Scotch and $31@34 for American. Bar dull at 75c for refined English and American. Nails firm. Pork heavy and lower; sales 300 bbls at $29 75@30 for mess, closing at $29 75; prime $22@23 50; 26@26 50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess seller three months, $29 50. Beef more active; sales 800 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess; $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 50 bbls at $28@33. Tierce beef more active and firm; sales 650 tierces at $25 for prime mess; $30 for extra mess. Middles quiet. Meats steady; sales 450 pkgs at 12@12½c for shoulders; 16@17c for hams. Lard heavy; sales 350 tcs at 15@16½c for steam; 16¾c for kettle; also, 1,250 tcs steam, May, June and July, at 16⅛@16¼c. Butter dull at 10@33c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 8@16½c. Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping. Exports for the week—flour, 36,419 bbls; wheat, 401,642 bush; corn, 30 bush; oats—none; pork, 120 bbls; beef, 479 bbls and 1,971 tcs; cut meats, 229,647 lbs; lard, 194,142 lbs.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1 15@1 19; winter red and amber western $1 28@1 30. Rice nominal. Oats heavy and dull; 63½c for western in store. Corn heavy, $1 04@1 09 for new mixed western. Pork dull; mess offered at $29 62@29 75, with buyers at $29 50 for May, June or July. Beef active and firm. Cut meats firm and in fair demand. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 16⅛@16⅜c on spot or seller three months. Eggs steady at 18½@19c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Live Stock Market—86 cars cattle to-day at Weehawken, 69 cars at Communipaw, and 45 at One Hundredth street, making 3,400 for to-day and 5,700 for the week; the market is very strong and active, all the good stock selling at 16½@17c, with many on scales at 17¼c, the quality averages; good rough bulls brought 13½c; thin steers and old oxen 14½@16c, the market averaging 16¼c, ½c higher than last week; a car prime 8½ cwt State fed Illinois steers brought 17½c, 150 head 6⅛ cwt at 15¾@16½c; 30 Kentucky, 8 cwt 16¼@17¼c; 90 Missouri 1,140 lbs gross, at 15½c, 57 lbs ⅌ cwt; prospect strong for the week.

Sheep are steady and some concessions are made; total for the week 16,700, with 4,540 to-day; they bring 6½c for thin to good western sheared; a car 72 lbs Ohio sold at 6c; a car 75 lbs 7c; a car 86 lbs 8c; a car fine 87 lbs 8½c. Lambs lower, selling from 12@16c.

Hogs are worth 12½c dressed; total alive for week 21,000, with 77 cars to-day; market firm with none selling alive.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Live Stock Market—No beeves were received since Monday; a plentiful supply of new vegetables, fruits and fish serve as substitutes for meats, and moderate receipts will suffice.

Only one thousand sheep arrived to-day, but they proved enough, selling at the unchanged rates of 7½@8c for thinnish 76-pounds sheared Ohio up to 81-pound lots; a car 90-pounds sold at 7½c. Lambs are worth 13@16c, in but choice 55-pounds Jerseys bringing the latter price, with 150 offers of 40-pounds and 50-pounds coarse at 14c.

Hogs sell at 12½c stiff, with 19 cars in.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Flour and wheat in moderate demand at previous prices. Corn declined to 86@88c, but is not offered freely at these rates; holders ask $1 pretty generally. Cotton dull at 22c; no sales. Tobacco is in good demand at full prices; sales of 289 hhds at $5 90 to $26 00; receipts light; 20 bxs Ohio seed leaf sold at $4@12. Whisky closed firmer; sales of 250 bbls at $1 05, now held at $1 06. Mess pork and lard unchanged and dull; no sales. There is a good demand for bulk meats, with sales of 200,000 pounds at 12c for shoulders and 15c for sides; shoulders alone were held at 12½c. Bacon in fair demand; sales 200 hhds at 13¾@13⅞c for shoulders, and 16¾@17¼c for clear rib and clear sides. There was a good demand for sugar cured hams; sales 200 tierces at 19@20c; plain hams 17½c, and second pickle do 15c; all canvassed and packed. Butter dull and lower at 24@26c. Eggs 15c and in good demand. Linseed oil firm at $1 00@1 06. Lard oil dull at $1 20@1 25 for extra. Gold 114⅞ buying. Exchange steady at par, buying. Money market easy at 7@9 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton held at 22c. Hemp firm at $125@165. Flour—Low grades scarce and wanted; other grades firm; choice fall super $4 50@4 55; X $4 65@5 00; XX $5 12@5 50; XXX $5 75@6 50. Wheat—Spring neglected and fall dull; No. 2 red $1 05@1 10; No 1 do $1 15; choice to fancy $1 30@1 40. Corn—Best grades yellow and white buoyant; other qualities dull; mixed 94c@$1; prime to fancy yellow 97c@$1 07; do white $1 10@1 15. Oats dull and lower at 51@63c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye quiet at 90@85c. Whisky firm at $1 08. Groceries dull at 20@22c for coffee; 10@11½c for Louisiana sugar, and 45@60c for sugar house molasses. Pork firm at $30@30 50. Dry salt meat firm; sales 2,500 pieces loose shoulders at 12c; also, 300,000 lbs rough sides at Quincy at 14½c. Bacon active; 13½c for shoulders; 16⅞@17c for clear ribs; 17¼c for clear. Lard nominal at 16@16½c for steam and kettle rendered. Cattle—The demand exceeds the supply; prices are stiff at 5@7½c. Hogs unchanged at 8@8¾c for good to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The dry goods market continues inactive, but prices generally are steady at 14@15c for heavy brown sheetings; 10½@11½c for printed calicos; 13@14c for American shirting stripes, light and dark; 14@15c for Fall's standard dek; 14c for do Hampden; 18 B ticks 11c; do C C do 9½c; Pittsfield ticks and stripes 35c; 8-4 Allendale bleached sheetings 40c; 9-4 do do 45c; 10-4 do do 47c; for Masonville bleached shirtings 18c; Bay Mills do 15½c; Amoskeag do 13½c; Ballou do 12½c; Coates and Clark's best spool cotton 80c, and 37½c for Wyoming 3 cord do.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Flour quiet; country brands—white XXX $6 10@7, red XXX $6@6 25; amber XX $5 50@6 00; spring XXX $4 75@5 25. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red dull, at $1 17 asked and $1 16 bid; No 2 red $1 10@1 11. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and lower at 57c for No 1 state. Barley nominal. Rye steady at 95c@$1 for state. Petroleum very quiet; holders of refined ask 24c; round lots crude, shade off, held at $5 35 ⅌ bbl.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Flour more firm; Iowa and Minnesota extra fair $5 50@6 25; Indiana and Ohio do $5 75@6 75. Wheat steady; western $1 35@1 40; white $1 40. Rye—western $1 03@1 04. Corn dull and lower; yellow $1 10@1 12. Oats in fair demand; Pennsylvania 66@67c. Petroleum unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 10 for western iron bound.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 61.—Beeves were remarkably buoyant on Friday; the market opened fully ¼c higher, and Saturday a further advance of ¼c was obtained. Good butchering steers brought 9¾@9¾c, and from this to 8½c was the range. The supply of sheep is moderate and market ¼c higher; prices 7@8½c. Receipts of hogs moderate.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 17.—Cattle—receipts 674 head; market active and advanced fully ½c; sales of extra at $13 50@13 87; first quality $12 50@13 00; second quality $11 50@12 25; third quality $10@11. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,146 head; market active for old sheep and yearlings; sales in lots at $4@6 each; extra at $6 50@10.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Flour dull and easier but unchanged. Wheat lower; western $1 25@1 30. Corn dull and lower; white $1 20@1 21; yellow $1 13@1 15. Oats firm at 65c. Mess pork firm at $30. Bacon firm; rib sides 17@17¼c; clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 14@14½c; hams 21@21½c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat 1@2c better; No 2 white Wabash $1 48 to arrive; No. 1 white Michigan $1 44; regular do $1 17; amber Michigan $1 14@1 15; No 1 red $1 17@1 17½; No 2 red $1 12½. Corn steady; No 1 92c; No 2 90c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights 3@3½c to Buffalo, and 6½@7c to Oswego.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Cotton dull; middling 21½c. Flour $5 00. Corn—choice $1 20. Wheat $1 05@1 20. Oats 65c. Rye $1 00. Pork $30. Lard 17c. Bulk meats 12½, 15@16½c. Bacon 13¾, 17½@17⅞c. Whisky $1 04@1 05. Tobacco very active; sales 341 hhds at $6 00@50 00 for lugs up to medium bright leaf.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Cotton dull; middling nominally 22½c; sales, 2,000 bales; receipts, 1,163 bales; exports to Bremen, 2,480 bales; stock, 125,150 bales. Sugar dull and lower; prime at 11@11½c. Molasses easier; prime reboiled 70@75c. Coffee dull; 15½@16½c for fair; prime 17¾@18¼c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Cotton dull at 22c; receipts 350 bales; exports 800 bales. Flour $6@8. Corn—mixed at $1 10, white $1 15. Oats 65c. Hay $20@22. Bran dull at $27. Lard dull at 17@18½c. Pork nominal. Bacon—shoulders 14c; sides 17½@18½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 18.—Flour steady with good demand. Wheat steady; extra white $1 50; No. 1 do $1 40; regular $1 25. Corn quiet at 93c for No. 1. Oats steady at 60c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak at 98c for No 1; 94c for No 2. Oats firm at 48c for No 2. Corn lower; 85c for rejected. Rye nominal.

MARRIED:

HEISEY—DUNCAN—On Wednesday evening, May 11th, at 9 o'clock, at Birmingham by Rev. A. W. Butts, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. HEISEY, of Pittsburgh, to Miss SUE N. DUNCAN, of the former place. No cards.

DOCK—SMITH—On the 12th of May, 1870, at East Liberty, by the Rev. J. S. Hawk, SILAS W. DOCK to CHLOE C., only daughter of Saml. Smith, all of Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED:

BECK—On Thursday evening, the 12th inst., of whooping cough, MAGGIE N., infant daughter of W. S. and Sarah K. Beck, aged nineteen months and twenty-two days.

HERTZ—On Friday morning, 13th inst., WILLIAM CHAS. HERTZ, son of Arnold and Emily Hertz, aged five months and twenty days.

IRWIN—On Saturday, May 14th, at 12 o'clock M., Hon. THOMAS IRWIN, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

HERRON—At 2 P. M., Sunday, May 15, 1870, WM. HERRON, Sr., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

McDONALD—At 196 South avenue, Allegheny city, Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, MARY A., relict of Duncan McDonald.

REED—May 18th, infant son of W. A. and Eliza J. Reed.

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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

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AN INCIDENT OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Should the newly made voters in the South fall into some mistakes, or prove less fastidious in the exercise of the right of suffrage than would be desirable, the fact will not be surprising. Probably few even of the persons who have been most earnest in investing the negro with the ballot expect that he will be in every instance supernaturally guided in its disposition. Even serious mistakes may be made, with some disagreeable results. But such an admission, or many facts of the sort conceded to be impossible, would not imply that it was a mistake to put so essential a weapon of defense into the freedmen's hands. The general argument for universal suffrage anywhere is that its results are, upon the whole, favorable, so favorable as to counteract or neutralize occasional and single examples of evil. In the district of South Carolina which sent Mr. Whittemore to Congress the negroes form a large majority of the population. We are assured on good authority, that it is one of the most orderly districts in the late slave States, that Klu-Klux outrages are unknown, and that perfect harmony and kindly feeling subsist between the white people and the blacks. A late visitor among them was struck with the purity of race obvious among the latter, and the entire absence of a mixed breed. The same visitor was struck with the air of absolute content which marked the looks of the freedmen, and with the indications of submission and acquiescence in the consequences of the war, afforded by the actions as well as the words of the former slave owners. Among the black voters Mr. Whittemore is very popular for obvious reasons. From his first appearance in that part of the country, they have known him only as a bestower of favors. He preaches, we believe; but, at any rate, he has been active and energetic in establishing and superintending schools, and furnishing them with needful books, and for these objects he has expended large sums of money, furnished probably by Northern Aid Socities. Of the colored voters, it is likely not one is able to read, though they are described as greatly delighted with the literary accomplishments of their children. Taking all things into consideration it is not surprising that Mr. Whittemore has a good prospect of returning to Congress in triumph. And, however annoying or mortifying it may be that a man, known by his own confession, to have been guilty of the offense for which he was expelled, should again become a member, it is, it may be, better to look at the subject philosophically. The sons of the men who return Mr. Whittemore, thanks to Mr. Whittemore's philanthropic labors, will have knowledge enough to comprehend their patron's degradation and their father's mistake in forgiving it. The re-election will be one of those blunders which must have been anticipated. Then, it is by no means certain that this man from South Carolina, if sent back to the House by his constituents, will be the worst member of that distinguished body. There are others who will hardly dare to throw stones at him, as the doubt, of which they enjoy the benefit, is so slight that they are barely entitled to rank among the undetected. With so much fellow feeling around him, Mr. Whittemore's solitude as the "found out" needs not be painful. In fact, the sale of cadetships and of Congressional influence in other forms was, perhaps, not generally seen in its true character of infamy before the agitation of last winter. From well known facts we infer that, to many politicians, the storm of indignation with which the revelation of that sort of barter was greeted by the unsophisticated laity of the country was a disagreeable surprise. Doubtless they knew that it was not a dignified or high-minded business, but its essential baseness was not universally recognized among the professional men to whom we refer.

AMNESTY.

In consequence of the retardation of the public business from the operation and circumstances of the season, the people are left to wait patiently or impatiently for the adoption of measures which a large majority of them would have been pleased to see adopted long ago. First among these is an act of amnesty. The policy of such a measure is so obvious to the masses of the country, that the delay of their representatives in acting upon it is, with difficulty, comprehensible. No doubt exists in the common mind as to President Grant's feelings on the subject, it being certain that the proclamation of general forgiveness for the past, under the sanction of a Congressional act, would afford profound gratification to his magnanimous and soldierly spirit and at the same time seem the realization of the clearest wisdom. To the great multitudes throughout the land who shed their blood, or sacrificed their personal interests for the maintenance of the Union, the measure would be equally gratifying. Unfortunately, influences are in the ascendant to which magnanimity is an obsolete or an unknown sentiment and history a dead letter. Some of the members whose words carry great weight in the national councils, are evidently controlled in the consideration of the question, by the meanest and most paltry motives. The recollection of old insults and arrogance sustained by themselves or their predecessors, still rankle in their hearts with as much vivacity and freshness as they rankled ten years ago. They exult in the consciousness that the mistaken men and women who once expressed contempt for them or their section, are now down beneath their feet, and the pleasure of contemplating a prostrate enemy is a luxury which they are as incapable of voluntarily giving up as they are of lifting themselves by their own boot straps. With these men the years of bloody woe and the following years of unspeakable degradation that have passed over the South, make no atonement for the old sin, and it is hopeless to expect them to change their course while any considerable number of people continue to respect their present position in memory of their former services. A more numerous party seem quite unable to comprehend the situation. It is vain to expect the old ruling class of the South to afford the evidences of subjugation and debasement which some of our statesmen are demanding. Nothing can be more certain than it is that the best portion of the Southern people, the most intelligent, honorable, high-minded, and in every way most respectable portion of them, were sooner or later identified with the rebellion. By the manner in which they submitted when palpably defeated, they showed themselves ready to accept the results of the war. If they had not been thus ready, they would have prolonged the conflict in guerilla fashion, as they might have done. By the course which they took they invited confidence and magnanimous treatment. Whether they received the measure they had merited in this direction, is a question with which we have nothing to do at present. Proper and sufficient provisions have been made for the protection of the freedmen, and the hearty co-operation of the old and respectable portion of the Southern people is essential to the satisfactory settlement of the States which rebelled. Until an act of amnesty shall have been passed, no such co-operation is possible. By maintaining our present attitude towards the South, we do all in our power to keep up the memory and to render impossible the subsidence of the animosities of the war. All history shows that acts of amnesty are the only effectual means of restoring harmony and loyalty among people who have been brought into subjection by arms. Acts of the kind—adopted in the presence of revolt on the point of breaking out again, in the presence of general discontent and disaffection, have often had the effect of producing entire acquiescence in even tyrannical rule. The efficacy of the instrumentality is so well attested and so well known by actual trial, not to mention the manifest common sense of the matter, that the delay of our Congress to apply it, is a mystery. Apparently, they are waiting until all the old and really influential people of the South shall have become enthusiastic admirers of the North, perhaps until they shall hold conventions in every State for the purpose of renouncing the error of State-rights, denouncing Jefferson Davis and the Richmond Congress, and resolving to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln. Some may even expect that, if punished a while longer, they will adopt measures to formally apologise for the rude behavior and insulting words of their members of Congress in the old times.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Some of the opponents of the bill now pending in the lower House of Congress have endeavored to raise a hue and cry against the measure on the ground that it creates a gigantic monopoly. Nothing could be further from the fact. The Northern Pacific Railroad was chartered in 1864, and no additional corporate privileges or grants of land are now asked for the main line, except the power to mortgage the lands previously granted, and a supplementary grant in compensation for what in the meantime has been lost to the company by Government sales and actual settlement. The bill also proposes a separate grant to the branch leading from Puget Sound to Portland. No subsidy or other Government assistance has been proposed or is asked for by the company.

We are at a loss to understand the cause of the opposition in and out of Congress to this fair and reasonable measure. The country demands the road, and the very prospect of its being built has enabled the government to put on the market some of the lands which it will traverse, which would otherwise have been unsaleable for many years to come. The land grant to the company was not in the nature of a gratuity to a corporation; it was a government subscription to the greatest national enterprise ever projected in this country. Do the opponents of the bill desire to refuse to the company the right to raise money by mortgage of their franchises and property to aid in the construction of the road? Do they mean that the original land grant shall not be made good? Do they mean that a portion of the road shall be built through an uninhabited region without any grant of land at all?

We have heretofore spoken in such terms of commendation as it deserved, of this great enterprise, which is to open to settlement the fine country lying between Lake Superior and Puget Sound. We have referred to the vast national interest as respects Eastern and European commerce which are involved in its speedy construction, the great advantages of the route, and the favorable conditions under which the work has been begun and is now going forward.

Our great strength in the future is in our Western territories. Fifty years ago we held them with a feeble grasp. The influence of Government was scarcely felt by the few straggling settlers beyond the Mississippi. Even now the future wheat garden of America is an isolated and inaccessible region of virgin soil and primitive forest. Artificial means of communication with the States, which the North Pacific Railroad is about to supply, are needed to open it to settlement and cultivation. Great lakes and mighty rivers are the gifts of Providence to the American people; mechanical philosophy and American enterprise are supplying their complement railroads. In our country the railroad is the great instrument of territorial development. It is a political machine—the handmaid of government. It opens the way, and villages and cities spring up on its line. Population presses forward and spreads wide. Agriculture claims the prairie as its own, and the smiling farm replaces the sombre forest.

Pennsylvania is largely and directly interested in the immediate construction of the North Pacific Road. Through our admirable but long neglected harbor of Erie, we have direct water communication over the great lakes to Duluth at the eastern terminus of the road. We hope that no member of Congress from Pennsylvania will be found raising obstacles in the way of an enterprise, national in character, and intimately connected with the development of American commerce and civilization.

The time may come when it will be necessary to put the railroad as a channel of commerce and intercommunication under more immediate Government control. That time is not yet. We want railroads, and especially western railroads. Individual enterprise alone can supply them. Let the Government give it all due encouragement and assistance.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

This trial has ended as every one believed, and most people hoped it would, in a verdict of acquittal. The swollen veins, preternaturally rapid pulse, and other evidences of congestion of the brain testified to by Dr. Hammond and others, show clearly enough that McFarland, either from constitutional tendency, intemperate habits, or the effects of great mental excitement of some kind, was half madman probably for years before the homicide was committed. There is little room to doubt that his mental condition, too, was unfavorably affected by his knowledge of the relation which Mr. Richardson bore to the lady who had been his wife.

We have no doubt that the simple, artless narrative of Mrs. McFarland-Richardson presents the naked truth. It has such elements of truth in it as to command the assent of the most unwilling. The story of her sufferings and wrongs touches the hardest heart. The public will never believe her to have been guilty of crime; and, as respects the imprudence of her conduct in contracting a matrimonial engagement before she had obtained a divorce, those only are authorized to pronounce a harsh judgment who have passed through similar trials without deviation from the lines of strict propriety. Neither the laws of God nor man required this woman to waste her life in slavish bondage to a man of unrestrained violence of passions, aggravated by habitual intoxication—leading a burdensome life to possibly a tragical end.

Mr. Richardson's conduct towards the lady, although exceedingly imprudent, was prompted by a noble generosity, as far removed from crime as virtue is from guilt.

The shameless attacks made on Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Sinclair, Horace Greely and every person who had in any way assisted or befriended a most unhappy woman struggling to earn a subsistence for herself and children, characterize the trial as disgraceful to the administration of justice. The most honorable conduct and praiseworthy sympathy were tortured into evidence of conspiracy to separate a man and wife, in a way to gratify the most devilish malignity. The trial will be memorable, as showing how much individual wrong may be perpetrated in the administration of New York justice.

PILGRIM MEMORIAL CONVENTION.

A week seldom passes in which a convention of more or less importance is not held in one or another of the great centers of influence. These meetings have become so marked a feature of the times that they have got to be common-place, and fail to attract attention beyond the circles which happen to be interested in their objects. Quite likely many of our readers have never heard of the Pilgrim Memorial Convention, or Memorial Pilgrim Convention, as we are uncertain which is the proper arrangement of the words of its title.

Few readers, however, will fail to form from the name a conjecture as to its object. Happily every schoolboy and schoolgirl, almost every little child in the country, knows who were the Pilgrim fathers, and how they came to this country in a ship which was called the May Flower, and how they landed on a rock called Plymouth, and how the rock has been quite carried away in memorial specimens.

A short time ago the convention named above met in Chicago. It consisted of delegates from the New England States and from most of the States which lie north of the Ohio River. Among the delegates were several distinguished men, and the proceedings of the assembly were characterized by dignity and propriety. In a religious newspaper published in Philadelphia, we find a brief account of the acts of the Convention—and we now refer to the subject merely for the purpose of noticing the curiosities of the narrative. The opening address was delivered, we are told, by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven. This appears to have been a very remarkable performance; and the terms in which this newspaper correspondent mentions it are certainly well adapted to pique the curiosity of readers. As everybody knows, Dr. Bacon is generally considered as not only one of the ablest men in the country, but also as one of the most original thinkers. And yet this letter-writer says:

"We liked this address when we first read it at our father's fireside, on a winter night, nearly forty years ago. We thought it excellent then, and we havn't changed our opinion. We continued to like it every time we read it in our school books, and respect for our Puritan ancestors, who, for aught we know, were on the May-flower, will prompt us to like it to our life's end. As this address is familiar to all your readers, no quotations from it are necessary."

This is surely very strange language in which to characterize a fresh discourse by one of our eminent writers. But there are other passages in the letter that lead us to suspect that the state of mind in which the reporter listened to Dr. Bacon's oraoration was not what it ought to have been on such an occasion.

The Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the triumph of the ideas and principles of the fathers in the late civil contest, emancipating 4,000,000 of blacks, and giving nearly equally important disenthrallment to 8,000,000 of whites, imposes a vast responsibility, and offers a grand opportunity for the dissemination of the religion of the Pilgrims; and in this memorial year, of their landing on these shores, we pledge ourselves to renewed effort to preach the gospel and plant Congregational institutions in the South.

By way of comment on this noble act, our letter-writer proceeds, without asserting to insinuate that these Puritans or their immediate descendants, who inherited their ideas and principles, were slaveholders, who bought and sold men, women and children! Not satisfied with this damaging intimation, he suggests against those same saintly people a charge of the most disgusting and atrocious character. In order to save his own reputation, clearly to shirk responsibility, he advises his reader, by consulting history, to ascertain the number of slaves in New England when abolition became a certainty and the number of free blacks that remained on her soil after it was effected. And he supposes that whoever makes these researches must be led "to wonder whether, in the interval, an unusual mortality prevailed among the negroes, or whether large numbers of them were sold to the South." In the presence of this imputation, this correspondent's reference to the statistics of the manufacture, consumption and exportation of New England rum, in the same ships with missionaries, is almost an example of bathos. But the tenor and spirit of the entire letter reveal a deplorable absence of the proper Pilgrim sentiment in its author. His attempt to revive the memory of things which ought to be forgotten is certainly injudicious, while to take advantage of so blessed an occasion to say disagreeable things was in very bad taste. Either this writer's pretense of a Pilgrim ancestry is a mere figment of his own imagination, or he is one of that New England party, now becoming numerous, who think that too much is made of Pilgrim memories, and who prefer truth to Plymouth.

A GOOD many years ago Paris ceased to be France, but the change from the old time has not often been more strikingly exemplified than in the election of the 8th instant. Without counting the votes of the army, the navy or of Algiers, the Government was sustained by a majority of more than five millions. Paris gave a majority of forty-four thousand and ninety-one votes in the negative, but in all the other large cities, except Toulouse and Marseilles, the affirmative vote was greatly in excess. With respect to Paris and the cities generally, there can be no doubt that the rich and educated classes almost universally voted in accordance with the wishes of the Emperor. It is known that two-thirds of the French bishops and priests present in Rome asked for permission at the French Embassy to vote on the plebiscite. The request was refused, as, under the circumstances, their votes would not be legal. These votes would have been all affirmative, and the influence of the church was decidedly exerted in the same direction. Hence the Empress, to be sure, encountered no difficulty in having masses said in the churches of Paris, and perhaps elsewhere, for the success of the election. Many persons in this country will be interested to know the attitude of M. Edouard Laboulaye towards the great appeal to the people. Every one nearly must remember him as the author of *Paris in America*, as the zealous friend of the North during the war, and also as an avowed admirer of American institutions and an enthusiastic student of American history. Though he has never visited this country, perhaps few persons either in Europe or America could pass a more satisfactory examination on its geography. M. Gaillardet, in a letter dated April 29th, to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, says, "M. Laboulaye writes to one of his friends that he will vote yes, because he is of the opinion of the wise Daunou, who said: the best constitution is the one we have, if we use it; because, though in theory the Emperor can put everything in doubt, that is not possible in fact, as his constituent power is derived only from opinion; finally *because to the refusal to vote and to a negative vote a revolutionary significance has been attached.*" These reasons, we doubt not, prompted great multitudes of Frenchmen as patriotic and enlightened as Laboulaye to cast their votes to confirm the dynasty of Louis Napoleon. The same correspondent writing before the election says:

"The division which exists among the Irreconcilables merely as to the course to take in regard to the plebiscite, is an eloquent indication of the confusion of ideas and principles to which that party is given up. Some of them declare for a negative vote, others for a vote with blank paper, these for a vote with the word Republic, those for a vote with the word of Cambronne to the English at Waterloo, while others are in favor of abstaining from voting altogether."

Hugo's *Les Miserables* has been so generally read, we may assume that most readers remember the word, the Rabelaisian word, hurled by Cambronne at the English who summoned him to surrender at Waterloo. Let the ignorant inquire, to the increase of their useful, if not ornamental knowledge.

LATE advices at London from Hong Kong report a great battle recently fought between the rebels and the Imperialists in China. This statement first published in this country a few days ago, was, no doubt, a surprise to some readers and a puzzle to others. From the terms of the statement, the rebels referred to would naturally be understood to be the followers of Tien-Teh, about whom we used to read so much under the name of Taepings, and most people have, for some time, been under the impression that that rebellion was ended six or seven years since, by the capture of Nankin and the executions of its most conspicuous leaders; the fact seems to be that rebellions, like other things, move leisurely in China. At the time specified the Taeping revolt virtually came to an end, and the anti-imperialist movement ceased to be known by its familiar name. The parts of the Empire nearest the capital were restored to a condition of peace. But the more remote regions were less fortunate, and have never ceased to be disturbed by agitations, which for anything known to outsiders, are offshoots of the Taeping rebellion. Some years ago, an article evidently by a competent hand, appeared in the London *Daily News*, in which it was shown from the annals of the Empire that the average period in which a Chinese rebellion runs its course is thirty years. As the Taeping rebellion, if we rightly rememember, broke out in 1850, we may expect to hear of battles between rebels and Imperialists for some time to come.

PIERRE SOULE, we fancy, was never regarded with extreme admiration in the Northern States. Judicious Americans who remember the important incidents of his career, are, probably, quite unanimous in the belief that, as our ambassador in Madrid, and by his participation in the Ostende Conference, the passionate Frenchman increased neither the affection nor the respect with which our country was looked upon abroad. When he died, the event caused little emotion, and his name is already almost forgotten. M. Frederic Gaillardet, long the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, has lately contributed to the *Liberte* a sketch of Pierre Soule's life, in which he dwells at much length upon his career in the United States. The details are interesting in themselves, and especially as illustrating the character of the man whom it was once thought wise to send abroad as the representative of this Government in the country of which the island of Cuba was a dependency. We are told that, early in 1849, Soule went to Madrid on private business, though he also desired to become acquainted with the ground on which he foresaw that a decisive struggle would, some day, take place between Spain and Young America covetous of Cuba. Returning from Madrid he passed a few weeks in Paris, for the purpose of seeing again his old friends, and studying the men and the things of the Republic of 1848. Strongly prejudiced against Prince Louis Napoleon by the talk, then current and believed, which represented him as an ambitious nobody, as a man of straw and even as a blockhead, he yielded to the urgency of M. Gaillardet who wished to present him at the Elysee. The account of the interview is, as the French say, *piquant*.

President Napoleon, who wanted to feel his man, began the conversation by a question that was not only not flattering, but that was adapted to terribly wound the self-love of the ambitious Senator of the United States:

"*You are an American, Sir?*" "I made haste," says M. Gaillardet, "to mention the titles and qualities of Soule, who, a Frenchman by birth, had become one of the glories of the American bar and Senate. Louis Napoleon, who is essentially affable and good natured towards everybody, no doubt feared that he had mortified the self-esteem of his distinguished visitor, whom he ought to have known by name, for during some seconds he maintained an embarrassed silence, which he at last broke only to ask the Louisiana Senator for news concerning the late breach in the levee or embankment of the Mississippi." "It has been stopped up, Mr. President," replied Soule; "with a smile of terrible eloquence," says Gaillardet. The interview ended there, and its effect was not to remove Soule's unfavorable impressions. On the contrary he remained convinced that the President was an idiot.

FOUR or five years ago a prominent English newspaper asserted that, by their quiet and prudent behavior the Jesuits had quite lived down the evil reputation of other days. This notion is not confirmed by late reports from Switzerland. The Swiss Federal Committee having heard that the Jesuit Fathers had been allowed to preach in various churches of Canton Fribourg, and that many of them were regularly employed in different establishments in the department of public instruction of the Canton Valais, took alarm. The Committee at once reminded the governments of those Cantons that all this was in violation of the federal compact of 1868. It seems that according to the fifty-eigth article of that instrument, all participation, whether public or private, in the work of instruction and education both in the church and in the school, is denied to the members of the Society of Jesus. The Cantons concerned, Fribourg and Valais, insist that there has been no violation of the compact on their part, as in the language of the article alleged the interdiction applies only to the Order of Jesuits and not to the individual members of the Order. Does not that distinction remind the reader of those admirable subtleties for which the acute Fathers used to be famous, and at which, as elucidated in the letters of Pascal, all the world laughed for a hundred years? And yet there may be a difference. The people of the Catholic Cantons, at least some of them, argue that the object of the article is simply to prohibit any organized body of the ingenious fathers from engaging in the work of religious or secular teaching, and was never designed to forbid a Jesuit in the ordinary ecclesiastical dress, without any distinctive mark of his order, from laboring as a preacher or teacher. But the bad name so laboriously earned in other days sticks to these men; so that not only the Protestants of Switzerland but even the Catholics of Brazil, are insisting that they shall not be permitted to act as the teachers of youth. Report represents the Swiss as much excited on the subject of the controversy, and we may hear more about it.

TIMES have for a while been dull in Washington and in the dullness of the Capital the entire country has more or less sympathy. Inquiring for the reasons of so exceptional a condition of the Washington, in fact, of the general American spirit, we must ascribe it to one cause of local and very restricted range, and to another of the most comprehensive kind. Our national legislators of neither house have ever been charged with neglect or indifference in matters pertaining to their own comfort and convenience. In truth, if the people should ever find them open to such an imputation, they might justly begin to apprehend calamitous consequences to the administration of affairs. Dr. Johnson, on a memorable occasion, expressed the opinion that a man who fails to take interest in his dinner, is not likely to pay due attention to anything else. With equal emphasis and confidence we may say that when our Senators and representatives fail to provide adequately for their own personal well being, the public concerns of which they have the guardianship, must be held to be in a precarious and perilous state. Happily, as we have already admitted, no such negligence can be as yet fairly imputed to them. And the necessity of cleansing the halls and rooms of the Capitol has lately caused a serious interruption to the transaction of the national business. No apology is needed for the adjournment, as the homage thus rendered to the virtue that ranks next to godliness, is abundant justification of the vacation. The other and more comprehensive cause of the prevalent dullness of the time is, no doubt, the languor which invariably comes over even the most energetic natures with the first warm weather of spring. The few members of Congress whose energy and vivacity are such as to be proof against this spring affliction, are generally known to have taken advantage of the inefficient condition of others to retire for a while from the scene of legislative toil to attend to affairs of their own.

HERR KUMMER, a Prussian officer, has lately published a pamphlet on the military organizations of the great powers since 1866, and as he has drawn his statistics from official sources, they are presumed to be correct. In this work, the effective strength of the federal army of Northern Germany is estimated at 944,321 men. Add to this multitude the war contingents of the South German States, and the armed force of Germany amounts to one million and one hundred and twenty seven thousand soldiers. Or, deduct the number of soldiers required for magazines, garrisons, &c., and Northern Germany could send into the field an army of 550,000 men, and South Germany an army of 107,500.

The French army, according to its present organization, the reserve included, comprehends 647,000 men on a war footing.

Austria could send into the field about 300,000 men. Hence the military strength of the German Confederation is equal to the strength of France and Austria combined.

In case of war, Russia could bring together on its western frontier in two months an army of about 150,000 men.

The Italian army is estimated at 200,000 men.

On the strength of these figures, furnished by a Prussian officer, a French journal argues against the notion that it is the great armies of the other powers which compel the German Confederation to keep up its vast military organization. On the contrary, it is alleged that the Confederation of the North, that is, Prussia could, without danger to itself, set the other powers the example of a general disarmament; since, even reduced to a peace footing, its effective army still exceeds that of every other power placed on a war footing.

UNHAPPY Dr. TARDIEU has not lately been introduced to our notice by the cable telegraph. Doubtless, the absorbing interest of the *plebiscite* and the conspiracy has pushed the professor into the background. Or perhaps the valiant and generous irreconcilables of the school of medicine have become reconciled, and agreed to learn something of their contemplated profession from an objectionable instructor. Or Dr. Tardieu may have withdrawn from the contest in despair, or with the purpose of letting the ignorance of his tormentors inflict his revenge. Some readers may be interested to learn, if they have not heard, one of the most painful, because one of the more refined insults hurled at the professor by his riotous students. It was conveyed in the seemingly innocent words, "*au Senat!*" which merely means "to the Senate!" Harmless as they appear, they meant that Dr. Tardieu, in the opinion of the students, had sacrificed his conscience and his professional honor in deference to the wishes of the Emperor, and that he was, in consequence, entitled to a seat in the Senate. We are informed that this cry was thought so effective and full of point, that it has already become a part of the slang of the time in Paris. A few days ago, in a full session of the legislative body, it was hurled at the Marquis D'Andelarre by one of his colleagues, pretty much as "shoo fly!" was, the other week, hurled at Cox by Butler in the House of Representatives. Even a little girl has been heard to say with becoming disdain to another, *au Senat!* In starting that cry the medical students made a hit!

IN the contingency of a great international war, involving the maritime powers, one naturally asks how would the submarine cables be dealt with? The importance of some common understanding on the subject among the nations is manifest. For an obvious reason the great authorities whose opinions carry weight in the consideration of international relations during war, are silent on this specific subject; there are no adjudged cases to which appeal could be made, and it may even be doubted whether generally conceded principles would be found readily applicable to the emergent case. Readers may remember the statement, made not long ago, that the Government of the United States had addressed to the different powers of Europe and America propositions for the adoption of measures of protection for submarine telegraphic cables, in times both of peace and of war. We learn that this step of our Government has been favorably received on the other side of the water. In particular, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce in France, have constituted, under their supervision, a commission, whose duty it shall be to examine and elucidate all the sides of the subject, whether merely technical, or involving questions of international law. An American may take some pride in remembering that this is not the first instance in which his Government has taken the lead in an attempt to liberalize the intercourse of nations in the interest of commerce.

THE New York *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. does not attribute the recent advance in the price of breadstuffs to any speculative movement, but to an increased demand upon a reduced supply. It gives statistics to show that the increased receipts in the flour market have not more than made good the deficiency in the stock on the first of January, and the decrease in the export of more than 200,000 barrels is a net increase in the demand, and to that extent reduces the supplies now available, to say nothing of increased consumption induced by lower prices and other causes. The accumulation also of about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat "in sight" on the first of January, caused a severe depression, which limited the operations of the mills and reduced the supplies of flour, leaving the wheat to accumulate in store; and now on the opening of the spring business, when complaint is everywhere heard of the scarcity of flour, millers, remembering their bitter experience, refuse to extend their operations except upon orders for special brands, for which they have a regular call. While the export demand for breadstuffs at the Atlantic ports has been greater than last year, the receipts at the Western markets since the 1st of January show a material falling off, the comparative statistics showing a decrease, as compared with last year, of 562,501 barrels of flour and 545,652 bushels of wheat; or, reducing the flour to wheat, equal to 3,086,936 bushels. Add the increased exports from this market, equal to 2,194,866 bushels, and we have an increase in the export and a decrease in the supply, equal to 5,281,802 bushels—a very considerable item. It will not, therefore, surprise any one who may read this exhibit to find that the stock of wheat "in sight" had decreased from 10,429,203 bushels on the 12th of March to 6,700,433 bushels on the 30th of April. The *Bulletin* adds, that although supplies begin to arrive freely at the western markets, they do not exceed, by any considerable figure, the exports from the Atlantic ports, so that the consumption of the country must still be drawn from stocks in store. Large quantities of both flour and wheat sent to France and Germany are embraced in these exports, and according to a reliable British trade circular, Great Britain would require from foreign countries between April and September this year at least 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which at least half a million bushels will be drawn per week from our Atlantic ports. It is probable, therefore, that the export demand will continue large unless prices are forced up to a high figure, or the English crops prove unusually promising.

THE frequency with which the plea of insanity is offered in our criminal courts in defense of the heinous crime of murder, and the success which so often attends it, is attracting public attention to a considerable degree, and eliciting remark from the public press and from high official sources. Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, in his recent message deals with this evil at length, with a view to its correction. He proposes to refer all pleas of insanity to the decision of a Court of Chancery, which will be final. If the plea be not sustained, it should be a bar to subsequent use before a jury. That some reform is necessary in this respect is undoubted. The subject of insanity is one the complications and intricacies of which require the closest scrutiny and the most subtle research. It has a literature of its own which would fill many ponderous volumes, and yet the plea of insanity is, at present, passed upon by an ordinary jury, composed of persons generally of but limited education, who have not attained the slightest knowledge of physiology or psychology. Witnesses, too, are presented for examination on this complex question whose ignorance or preconceived opinions totally unfit them for shedding any light on the case in question, and seriously confuse and embarrass the judge whose knowledge of medical jurisprudence, even, may be very slight, and who may have given but the most superficial attention to the phenomena of mental disease. This absurd mode of determining cases of this description will undoubtedly be reformed as we progress in legal and metaphysical science, and it will become a subject of wonder that this crude feature of civilization should have been so long in existence. Whatever may be thought of Gov. Alcorn's plan, it is unquestionably a step in advance, though other suggestions may claim preference; such, for instance, as that of a New York contemporary, who, believing the plan of Gov. Alcorn defective, suggests the appointment of medical judges, chosen by the State, and acting for the State just as legal judges do, either sitting apart or acting as assessors of the civil and criminal courts when called upon, whose decisions should be final and bind the action of the lawyers.

THE English papers are at present paying great attention to the question of political economy and the condition of the laboring classes. A book recently issued by the British Government, compiled from reports of British Consuls in various parts, has given the London *Telegraph* an opportunity of compiling an interesting synopsis, from which we extract the following in reference to the country:

> Spain is not likely to tempt an English laborer, and in Russia wages are extremely low; so, taking all in all, other European markets are not nearly so good as the English for a good laborer, and nowhere has he any better chance of work than at his own door. There is really only one foreign country to which the wistful eye of the laborer may be usefully directed, and that is the United States of America. That is the "Eldorado" of the workingman. That is the boundless field where the brawny arms of the laborer are sure to be employed, and where industry and perseverance are certain to be rewarded; for nowhere else do we hear that the wages of skilled workmen average so high as from 9s. to 15s. a day, and that of unskilled workmen, such as laborers, teamsters and watchmen, from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a day. There is one feature, moreover, in the American labor market which exists nowhere else, and that is that it affords ample room for any number of workers. The Southern states of the Union present the most promising field for emigrants and lab rers. In the State of Alabama there are hundreds of plantations totally uncultivated, in consequence of the owners being unable to procure laborers. In Savannah there is more work than the force at hand can accomplish, and an influx of steady, reliable laborers is especially wanted in Virginia; while California is described as a paradise for female servants, and in the Pacific States the position of the artisan and industrial classes is one of great prosperity. They are independent, well housed, well fed, and generally self-reliant.

THE New Orleans correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* gives a most encouraging account of the growth of manufactures in the South. The great staple of the South is now being manipulated by skilled laborers from the North, brought on by northern capitalists who have erected several mills, and intend increasing to an indefinite extent this branch of manufacture. A company of capitalists from St. Louis are making preparations for the erection of extensive machinery for the manufacture of domestic fabrics, cotton yarns on a gigantic scale in the very midst, as it were, of the cotton fields. It is stated as evidence of unlimited room for such enterprises, that only two hundred thousand bales, which is less than one-fifteenth of the entire crop of the year, has been whirled in Southern spindles. The West Point factory on the Chattahoochie, recently put in operation, runs forty-eight looms, with 1,600 spindles, making yarns and osnaburgs and employing fifty hands. We have heard lately much of the growing prosperity of the South, of which this affords gratifying evidence, and gives assurance of the future commercial and financial independence of the entire union of States.

THE banks of New York are at a loss to determine what to do with the enormous amount of national bank notes with which they are inundated. They have fully $10,000,000 of currency which the channels of business do not absorb. In nearly all other financial centers, there exists, relatively, the same state of facts. Currency is a drug, not because there is too much of it, but because the general business of the country is in a febrile condition. There has not been a time, in years, when there was so much money seeking investment at low interest.

THE Indian chiefs who from time to time have come to Washington concerning the affairs of various tribes, have in many instances become permanent residents of that city. There is even an "Indian boarding house." A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* describes these "Big Indians," and seems to be very unfavorably impressed by their appearance. He especially disparages their constant tendency toward whisky and smoking—foibles supposed to be exceptionally rare among the Chicagoese.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

SOLITAIRE.

Hour af'er hour
I measure these ribs of weary land,
And count the wind cut ruffles in the sand,
With sparkling strips of sun and strips of shade.
I see the aloe bud and bloom and fade;
I mark the dissolution of the flower,
Hour after hour.

Bright is the morning sun and fierce the noon;
The pulseless air cleaves to me in a swoon;
The low voiced waterfall, with muffled note,
The hoarse sea growling from some cavern throat,
Are all my answers while I watch and pray,
Day after day.

Year after year
I feel my o'ertasked sight begin to fail
With vainly searching for a phantom sail;
Entombed within my crystal wall of sea,
No tender human footstep quickens me;
No sweet and homely human forms appear,
Year after year.

[Overland Monthly.

The middies at Annapolis, the other day rowed three miles in twenty minutes and three seconds. This is better time than was made by the Harvards and Oxfords, though the conditions might have been more favorable.

Young ladies at Fort Scott, Kansas, have met in council and resolved to furnish entertainments twice a week, for twenty-five cents a head, to young men who may be stopping there with no friends or acquaintances. The ladies argue that this will keep the young fellows out of mischief.

Houston makes a strong and earnest appeal to the Texas Legislature to move down to that city, "where there are railroads and steamboats, and a ship channel expected, and every other convenience for visiting and being visited, and lots of enjoyment to lighten the arduous and vexatious duties of legislation." The members are assured that they shall be treated like princes, for the usual consideration.

Rochester, Minnesota, has been the scene of a queer lawsuit between a merchant and a discharged servant girl, which terminated in the discomfiture of the merchant. The girl sued the merchant for her pay, and he brought in a bill against her to offset it, charging her fifty cents per night for kerosene when her "cousin" called to see her, and one dollar per night each night she worked for herself after the housework was done.

In an article on the May Anniversaries, Henry Ward Beecher says: "Would it not be wise to cut off summarily the head of every Secretary who proposes to read an abstract of the doings of the past year? There *may* be things dryer than Secretaries' reports! Shippers of grain by the way of New Orleans find it difficult to dry their flour and their meal so as to bear transportation through the tropics. Let them send for an average Secretary of a religious association. One annual report in each barrel would keep it so dry that the very memory of moisture would perish from out of it!"

One of the most singular sights growing out of the war is a continuous line of peach trees of nearly fifty miles in length, around Petersburg, and extending toward Richmond. They are growing from the breastworks thrown up by the rebel army, and are the only legacy left by the poor fellows who were on the advance line within one hundred yards of our forces. Having eaten of the fruit while on picket duty, they cast the seed aside, and now they appear in one continuous line of forty-five miles of beautiful trees, which yielded an abundant crop the last year.

MAY GROWN A-COLD.

O certainly, no month this is but May!
Sweet earth and sky, sweet birds of happy song,
Do make thee happy now, and thou art strong,
And many a tear thy love shall wipe away
And make the dark night merrier than the day,
Straighten the crooked paths and right the wrong,
And tangle bliss so that it tarry long:
Go cry aloud the hope the heavens do say!

Nay, what is this? and wherefore lingerest thou?
Why sayest thou the sky is hard as stone?
Why sayest thou the thrushes sob and moan?
Why sayest thou the East tears bloom and bough?
Why seem the sons of man so helpless now?
Thy love is gone, poor wretch, thou art alone?

—*William Morris in May Atlantic.*

The weather telegraphs of Europe now predict the condition of the weather from England to Sicily for many hours beforehand, with perfect regularity. The losses thus averted may be calculated at a high figure. The Paris and London papers publish the telegrams as carefully as they do fluctuations on 'Change.

A merchant of Portland has in his possession a pair of old-fashioned smoking tongs, formerly the property of Sir William Pepperell. The tongs were made for handling coals, and with a point for clearing out the pipe, a thumbpiece, for pressing down the tobacco, and a perforated cap to improve the draft—the whole machine being in perfect order and fit for service.

The great mare Lady Thorne has been sold by Welsh & McMann to Smith, Gould & Martin, the well known brokers in Wall street, for $30,000. It is understood that Col. Fisk, of the gallant Ninth Regiment N. Y. N. G., is part owner.

Gen. Pratt, the "Great American Traveler," says that "after thirty years' experience, enough to put down a million ordinary men forever, he has come to the conclusion that American politics is hell's grist mill to grind up devils in." Though this be madness, yet there is method in it.

"Is my face dirty?" asked a young lady from the backwoods, while seated with her aunt at the dinner table on a steamboat running from Cairo to New Orleans. "Dirty? No. Why did you ask?" "Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another one before me."

A married man eloped from Council Bluffs with a disreputable woman, and went to New Orleans, where the woman bewitched another man, who shot the first one. There is a presumption of insanity.

There are thirty thousand volumes in the public libraries of Minnesota.

A stone has been found in Jefferson county, Iowa, in immense quantities which has the appearance of being genuine old-fashioned granite. It will stand heat and cold, and is susceptible of being beautifully polished.

An eloping couple on Long Island were pursued and captured by the girl's mother last week. She pummeled the young man soundly and carried home her daughter.

The French doctors have classified a new insanity—"Zoanthropes"—or those married people whose love becomes changed into hate by jealousy or general repugnance, and cannot get on.

At St. Malo, France, a superstition has existed for a hundred years that deaths only occurred during the fall of the tide. The French Academy gravely sent a committee to investigate the fact, when the parish register was found to reveal as many deaths during the flow or the ebb of the tide.

Hundreds of men in Boston are seeking in vain for employment. Although business is tolerable good, the work there is insufficient for the working men. Many boys between fifteen and eighteen years of age are idle for this reason.

Not so very far out of the way was an English sailor of Brussels, who emptied his pockets, containing two hundred and fifty francs, into the apron of a woman with half a dozen starving children. The sailor remarked to the astounded natives who witnessed the act: "I am a good fellow, and never drink when I have nothing to drink with." A good many young men might be safer to "go and do likewise."

It is said that the advertisements to be printed at the end and beginning of each part of Mr. Dickens's new novel, will not only pay the cost of the novel's composition, but leave a very handsome overplus. The only cost, therefore, to the author, will be the presswork. Mr. Dickens is his own publisher, and allows the trade publishers a commission on sales made, in this way reversing the usual relations between authors and publishers.

A Workingman's Deputy has just quitted the North German Parliament, having given vent to his reason as follows: "I leave Berlin to-morrow. It is not worth while to spend one's time or money here. The Deputies seem penetrated with the idea of their own insignificance, the sessions and debates are lukewarm, and I quit without regard."

Hops, like prophets, seem not to be without honor, except in their own country. California hops stand higher than Eastern hops in Eastern markets, and lower in Pacific markets. Says the San Francisco *Bulletin*: There seems to be a wonderful fascination about imported articles, causing them in many cases to bring higher prices than similar articles produced at home, when in fact the quality is no better, and in some instances not so good.

By the report of a police case at Marlborough street, London, it appeared that a husband, brutally ill-using his wife, endeavored to strangle her. While, however, she lay thus, a favorite cat named "Topsy," suddenly sprang upon the man and fastened her claws and teeth in his face. He could not tear the cat away, and was obliged to implore the woman he had been ill using to take the cat from him to save his life.

A novel method of reform is to be tried as an experiment upon a large scale in Boston. About 160 night-walkers were arrested in the streets on Saturday night. Their conditions of life have been investigated, and it is found that more than 100 of them are poor girls, who would be glad of the opportunity of decent employment. It is intended to place them under some wholesome restraint, the Court imposing some sentence upon each, but suspending its execution until the result of the experiment in each case is ascertained. Homes will be found or provided for those that have none; those that have homes will be sent to them. Work and means of support will be supplied, and the entire police force will assist in their supervision. Two Catholic clergymen lend their personal efforts to the undertaking, and it is hoped that the report which is to be made in Court in the latter part of June, will justify, in a majority of instances, a revocation of the sentences.

It is a little singular that while at the North, even in Canada, the spring is earlier than common, at the South the season has been wet and backward, though not enough so as to endanger the staple crops. About the middle of April there was a sudden and untimely cold snap at the Southwest, as far South as Arkansas, which did considerable damage to the opening fruit buds; and the accounts of the wheat crop in California are not as good as last year. But with these two exceptions, there is general satisfaction with the seasons and the crops, and great congratulation over the prospect.

During the ten years of its existence the American Emigrant Company has brought to this country over two hundred thousand persons. On the 12th inst. the steamer Denmark arrived with one thousand three hundred Scandinavians, consigned to this company.

The grasshoppers are coming out in Utah in untold myriads, ravaging everything tender and green.

An exquisite specimen of the beautiful blossom "snowball" sent from Alameda to San Francisco, has a circumference of sixteen inches, and is symmetrical and fragrant.

And now a new snake story is added to the list. A lady was recently out walking, accompanied by her nurse and two children, near St. Louis, when one of the latter was missed for a few moments. On being called, he answered from a little distance, "here I am; mamma, behind the stump: I'm playing with a big, beautiful werm. I've got a chip, and it opens its mouth ever so wide when I touch its teeth with the chip." Anxious to see the character of the child's playmate, the two women went to the spot, when, behold! they saw a rattlesnake two feet long coiled against the butt of the stump, and the child thrusting the chip against its head. The snake appeared perfectly passive, not even giving the usual warning with its rattles. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the mother was frightened beyond the power of motion. The nurse quickly removed the child, and one of the hands despatched the dangerous playmate.

WE have already intimated the strong desire of England's most prominant and influential statesmen to rid the British government of its colonial system, and especially to permit Canada to take care of herself. It is not to be expected, however, that such a radical change in the British system could be effected without a severe struggle without as well as within the limits of the mother country. In the British Parliament, a radical member, Mr. Torrens, inveighed strongly against the colonial policy of the British Government, and demanded a Committee to inquire into the effects of Earl Granville's administration, expressing a belief that if the home government persisted in the course they were pursuing, the result, at no distant day, would be the independence of the colonies. After depicting the disastrous results of the withdrawal of British troops from the colonies, which left them defenceless against the incursions of hostile hordes from the States, and which would leave New Zealand to be reconquered by the savages, he alluded to the course of Mr. Gladstone with double force, as he was a radical of Mr. Gladstone's own household, and a colonial politician of great experience, having spent many years in Australia. He added that had the conservatives seen any indications of a formidable split up of the Liberal party upon the question, they would have cast in their fortunes with the discontented Republicans, and so defeated the government. The ministerial defection was, however, too small to give stability to any such hopes, and so the matter, having been debated at length, dropped through and came to naught. Those of the ministers who spoke in reply to Mr. Torrens, including Mr. Gladstone, were quite emphatic in their declarations that, for better or worse, the colonies must be left to shift for themselves, and must not look to the mother country for help, but must rely upon their own resources to get along.

THE correspondence submitted to the British Parliament on the subject of the recent murders in Greece, reveals a singular mixture of piety and crime on the part of the Grecian bandits. Mr. Herbert, one of the prisoners, writes on the 16th of April: "The captain says he is going to mass tomorrow in the village church with all his band, and as at present arranged, we are allowed to go, too, which will be a very strange thing, only I do not believe it will be allowed. The priest came to pay the captain a visit to-day, but he was not very amusing." The grim humor of the poor prisoner, who, under lively apprehension of sudden death, writes that there is nothing amusing in the visit of the Holy Father, is certainly a pathetic phase of the serio-comic, but that peculiar development of Christianity, which enables the Greek priest to bestow on his flock of bandits a benediction and give them absolution to commit murder, is a startling incongruity not met with in more civilized parts of the Christian world, and well calculated to stir up equally incongruous emotions at this ludicrous mixture of piety and outrageous wickedness.

THE "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street had another lusty encounter on Thursday last, and the Stock Exchange experienced a degree of excitement not felt since the great "bear" victory of September last. For some time past the "bulls" have been gradually recuperating, and had gained such strength and ascendancy as to be utterly regardless of the bulls in appreciating all kinds of securities; so much so that the high road to fortune seemed to consist in buying anything on the stock list. On Thursday last, however, "a change came o'er the spirit of the dream," and the innocent but infatuated outsiders who had credulously listened to the *coleur de rose* statements of more experienced operators were made to feel the mutability of human affairs, and to experience the peculiar vicissitudes of Wall street, by a sudden decline in prices. But this is only the repetition of an oft-told tale; when the smoke of the recent battle has cleared away, more recruits will be furnished and a fresh campaign opened.

THE bad behavior of the medical students of Philadelphia has been exceeded by the meanness of a Professor Brown in the Edinburgh Medical University, which institution has been much admired for its liberality in admitting women as students of medicine and surgery. This Dr. Crumb Brown, as he is appropriately named, as Professor of Chemistry took upon himself to declare that he would pass over a Miss Pechy and award one of the Hope Scholarships to the first male on the list, in contravention of the regulations which award these scholarships to the four students whose names stand highest in the chemistry class for the session." Crumb Brown justifies his action on the plea that "the women now studying in the University do not form part of the University, on account of their meeting at a different hour." The case has been referred to the Senate of the University for their decision, which, if decided against her, Miss Pechy will appeal to the courts. The affair has caused considerable indignation in Edinburgh.

AN important decision was lately given by Judge Brady, of the New York State Supreme Court. The cashier of the State National Bank of Boston certified a check for Pitt Cooke for $125,000. Subsequently the bank discovered that the drawer had not sufficient deposites to pay the check and contested its liability for the payment. On Thursday Judge Brady decided that the act of the agent is the act of the principal, that the cashier of the bank is virtually the bank, and that consequently the latter is responsible for the certification of the former. Judge brady further argued "that the certification of checks for another on several occasions by the cashier warrants the conclusion in the absence of specific notice to the contrary it was a practice of the defendants binding upon them in its results, between and third parties who are innocent holders for value."

ALTHOUGH Secretary Boutwell's funding bill is virtually dead, the scheme of funding the public debt is still entertained, and it is said will be accomplished upon terms more favorable to the government than those of Mr. Boutwell. The New York *Herald* says that on Thursday last a prominent banker was before the Ways and Means Committee and made a statement showing that the entire twelve hundred millions of our public debt could be funded in Europe at four per cent. upon bonds having forty years to run. Congress, however, is opposed to issuing long bonds, as our financial condition will enable us to pay off our obligations within thirty years, even with material reduction of the present oppressive rate of taxation. The Ways and Means Committee have wisely determined to report in favor of but one class of bonds for the whole amount to be bonded with four per cent. interest.

NAPOLEON the Great, is said to have originated the memorable sentiment, "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous;" another great military genius, the immortal Colonel James Fisk, Jr., has impressed its truth on posterity. In gorgeous military array that indomitable hero, on Friday evening last, marched into his Grand Opera House at the head of his regiment, creating a sensation by the dazzling splendor of his trappings and retinue, when a ruthless court officer, regardless alike of time and place, and splendid surroundings, deliberately served a summons on the hero for a debt of $41 25 for a seventy-five pound tub of butter! The Colonel glanced at the paper in astonishment, and then threw it away in disgust. "Base is the slave that pays."

A NEW CONFLICT is about to arise on the woman question. The American Tract Society, Bible Society, and other religious publishing corporations, although employing women in their book-binderies, refuse to give them employment in their printing offices as compositors. Whereupon Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Robert Bonner, Mrs. Marshal O. Roberts and others are about to petition those bodies not to make any discrimination against women compositors, and in case the petition is disregarded, they will ask all ladies to refuse to give money or make bequests to those societies that thus discriminate agains the female sex.

A NEW mode of obtaining money by "false pretenses" has been adopted by one John O'Neal, who kept a liquor store in Keokuk, Iowa. He has been reading the advertisements that describe missing persons, inquiries of anxious friends, etc., and replied to them. In his replies he represented himself as the missing individual, and stated that he was sick and needed money. He has been succeesful in a number of instances in obtaining funds in this way from people in Boston.

A CHICAGO journal having expressed the opinion that the Republican party is "sorely in need of a future," the New York *Times* shrewdly replies, by the remark that "a party which has accomplished so much in so short a time, must have sufficient vigor left to make all the necessary preparations for pushing its victories." The *Times* also adds this homethrust: "The Democratic party not only needs a future, but a present; it has a past which it had far better be without, and which it would gladly bury in oblivion."

IT is said that the iron masters of Wales are preparing to extend their operations in consequence of a rumor that Congress would reduce the present duty on iron. A contemporary suggests that we have maintained the iron mills and cotton factories of Great Britain quite long enough, and that it is now the duty of Congress to cause the iron trade of the United States, and not that of Wales, to expand.

THE luna-tics of Philadelphia have been superceded by the action of the gas committee, who have decided to light that city "all the year round," without regard to what the almanac-makers may say in reference to changes of the moon or the cloudiness of the weather.

MR. JOHN TWEDDLE, President of the Merchants' Bank of Albany, aged seventy years, was married on the 11th inst. to Miss Fannie M. Warren, of Thirty-fourth street, in the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery. The couple sailed in the Java for Europe.

THE recent disaster to the tunnel at St. Anthony's Falls has seriously affected the prosperity of Minneapolis, which depends almost entirely on the water power derived from the falls.

Punishment Not Revenge.

[From the Worcester Spy, May 6.]

Our court record two days ago contained an announcement of the divorce of a well known artist of this city, decreed at his instance, for adultery of his wife with one James Whitney, who, not long ago, had some celebrity as a tenor singer and teacher of vocal music. The story of this man's baseness, and its consequences, following him from city to city, shutting all good men's doors against him and closing every avenue to honorable employment, we have mentioned before. We have said something also of the just and unalterable resolution, followed up with so much persistent energy, by the deceived husband to protect the community against this foe to domestic purity and peace, by exposing his crime wherever he sought refuge and employment in his profession, and thus making it impossible for him to use his talents to provide opportunities for practicing the arts of a libertine and seducer. We have mentioned this as an instance of a punishment more terrible to the wrong-doer than death, and yet one that the injured person may inflict without violating the law, and which he may even reasonably believe is demanded at his hands by a proper regard for the purity of society, and the safety of those whom the treacherous assassin of virtue, if not unmasked, may make the victims of his lusts.

The facts were, naturally enough, denied by Whitney, who, as might have been expected of such a wretch, sought to retrieve his ruined reputation by defaming the man whom he had robbed of his wife, but these facts are now established after a fair trial on the spot where they occurred, and so conclusively established, that the counsel who sought to dispute them had not even so much of a case as would suffice for the foundation of a plausible argument. The wronged husband, if we are not mistaken, will not yet abate any of the force of his settled resolve that the transgressor shall continue to feel the consequences of his crime. Penitence, confession, and amendment are the only conditions on which he will relax his vigilance, and allow the repentant criminal to go in peace to find such occupation for his powers, as, with his blasted reputation, may still be possible.

Howe Sewing Machines.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE Secretary of State has requested the Governor of Michigan to act as the agent of the United States, and to prevent any vessel bearing troops, arms or ammunition from passing through the Sault Ste Marie canal unless with the express permission of the President of the United States. This permission, it is understood, will not be granted to any vessel designed to suppress insurrection in the Red River territory; the President believing that it is no part of the international obligations of the United States, nor of their general policy, to assist European powers to maintain sovereignty over any part of this continent.

THE Independent Democracy of New York opposed to Tammany Hall, embracing all branches of the Young Democracy, have reported their determination not to run a ticket at the ensuing election in consequence of frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Democracy by which they were virtually disfranchised, and the postponement of the protective clause until the November elections, thus declaring an intention on the part of the ring to perpetuate the frauds referred to. They urge the Independent Democracy to elect honest inspectors to superintend the November election.

WE have a story from Peru that the United States Consul at Tumbez has got himself into jail by slapping the face of a Postmaster. Of course Consuls are not to be handcuffed and fettered for little indiscretions of that sort, and we are glad that Rear Admiral Turner has taken the matter up; still Postmasters have rights which even Consuls are bound to respect. As soon as the Peruvian authorities have discharged Mr. Weir from durance and apologized for the arrest, we suggest that Mr. Weir should apologize for the slap and then be discharged from his Consulship.

THE Empress Eugenie has presented a marble statue of Columbus to Colombia. It was taken from France to Colon in the steamer Imperatrice Eugenie, and, on the 30th of last month, was formally presented to President Correoso by Captain Serre, who had been specially commissioned by the Empress to make the presentation. The statue is to be set up in Colon, but the constitutional procrastination of the inhabitants and authorities of that city renders it impossible to say at present when or in what precise locality the solemnity of "unveiling" will be celebrated.

Lincoln Sells

Howe Sewing Machines, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

PROTECTION is one of the ancient political landmarks. Washington, as President, met the first Congress clad in a suit of domestic cloth, and the second act passed by that Congress, had a preamble as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of our debts, *and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures*, that duties be laid on goods imported," etc. When we make our fight this fall in Pennsylvania on the Congressional delegation we are but forming again on the old lines and under the old colors.

A MR. JOSEPH CARDOZA, of Detroit, has invented a time piece which he claims will never stop when once started, and will correctly indicate the time "for all ages to come." Mr. Cardova, like most inventors, is poor and unable to pay for a patent for his invention, and proposes that if the Detroit people will pay the necessary expenses of a patent, he will place his time piece in a public hall to be tested, and if found to be as valuable as claimed for it, he will give Detroit the exclusive benefit to be derived from its extensive manufactures.

A MEETING of the friends of protection was recently held in Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of forming a "State Industrial Association" for fostering domestic industries and resisting the efforts of the free trade party to alter, amend or repeal the existing tariff, and thus to break down and destroy home manufactures. The meeting was well attended, and a series of spirited resolutions were passed, affording gratifying evidence of a newly-awakened interest for protection in the Northwestern section of the country.

RIEL'S organ, the *New Nation*, declares that Col. Rankin was expelled from the Red river territory because he talked Irish and offered the aid of auxiliaries from the United States. It would appear from this that the Fenian movement has not the sympathy of the Red river rebels, or as a contemporary expresses it, that Riel, though a bold man in a certain way, is resolved not to run the risk of being "too bold." Manitoba being thus tabooed to Fenian incursions, they will have to look in another direction for a point of attack on the New Dominion.

IN a history of labor embodied in the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is stated during the reign of Henry VIII.—thirty-eight years—the number of robbers, thieves and vagrants executed in England was 72,000, or about 2,000 per year, and in the reign of Elizabeth "hardly a year passed by wherein 300 or 400 of them were not devoured and eaten up by the gallows, in one place or another. In the county of Somerset alone 40 persons were executed in one year, 35 burnt in the hand and 37 whipped."

A FAMILY in Florida lost their little boy, and they advertised for him in the daily paper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled up out of the swamp and died on the front door step. In his stomach were found a handful of red hair, some bone buttons, a glass alley, a brass barreled pistol, a Sunday school book and a pair of check pants. The advertisement did it.

The engineer of the Chartiers Railroad has made the final survey of the Southern end of the road—that is, the route by which it enters the town of Washington. He has recommended to the authorities at Philadelphia, it is said, that the Chartiers connect with the Hempfield in the present depot of the latter road.

Howe

Sewing Machine. tf*

"Get the Best."

The advice is as pertinent to musical instruments as to dictionaries. Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, are now among the longest established organ makers in the country. They are experienced, practical mechanics. They employ none but the most skilled workmen, and use only the very best materials. Guided by their long experience and aided by the most refined musical taste, they have gradually added every contrivance that may give variety and beauty of tone and expression. In merely mechanical excellence their work is beyond competition, for with their unerring method every part is elaborated to perfection, and they can in no way make a poor instrument. This excellence is not the result of chance, but is inevitable, as in the muskets of Springfield. To get the best reed instrument is, therefore, simply to buy the American Organ, every one of which is warranted in every particular. *

Howe Sewing Machines.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the best article known to preserve the hair.
It will positively restore
Gray hair to its original color and promote its growth.
It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.
It makes the hair smooth and glosssy,
And does not stain the skin.
It is recommended and used by the first medical authority.
For sale by all druggists. Price $1 00.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
TThs*

Howe Sewing Machines.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

C. F. Galton's Dyspeptic Remedy

Will restore your stomach to its primitive strength, try it. TThs*

Genuine

Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,

(Formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) pure white lead, it cannot be excelled. TThs*

Great Rush.

Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

The Wear and Tear of Business Life.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, antibilious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burthen. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a marvelous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, and as a spring and summer alterative, there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

Howe Sewing Machine.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

POTATO DIGGERS.

We notice in the papers of the 13th the issue of two patents on Potatoe Diggers, one by John Hall, Jr., and Owen Flannigan, and one by John Hall, Jr. These long desired implements have been tested and have met the hearty approval of all practical Farmers, who have seen them operate. The invention is one worthy of attention, and is destined to excel all others in digging Potatoes. Its cheapness places it within the reach of every Farmer, and for simplicity and durability cannot be excelled. Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers can see them at

JOHN HALL & CO.'S,
d* No. 121 Liberty street.

APRIL 1st, 1870.
Specie Payment Resumed
FROM THIS DATE.
SILVER CHANGE
WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL
CASH CUSTOMERS, AT
M'FARLAND & COLLINS'
Carpet Store,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
SECOND FLOOR.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET. d*

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS,
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY.......................President.
W. VANKIRK.......................Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.......................Cashier.
d*

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
Carriage Builder.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURER
OF THE CELEBRATED
Rogers Carriages,
1,009 and 1,011 Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
LIGHT WAGONS AND PHAETONS,
For the Road and Park, a specialty.
☞NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF CARRIAGES Constantly Produced. *

WELCOME
HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.

Farmers look to your interest and buy none but the Welcome Steel Tooth Wheel Rake. It is the simplest in its construction and best in use. Examine it before you buy any other. It is *sold as low as the common Rakes*, and can be worked by a child seven or eight years old. It is self operating. The horse does nearly all the work, and it can be run backward without danger to rake or driver, an advantage in no other Rake. Manufactured in Columbiana, Ohio, and sold there Wholesale and Retail, or at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET.
* W. W. WALLACE.

JOHN BIRCH,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
No. 633 PENN STREET,
And at Mr. F. Ardary's Stable, No. 519 LIBERTY STREET. TTh*

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes. *

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE; OR "THE UNWRITTEN WORD," by the popular author of "Night Scenes in the Bible." His last work's immense sale makes certain this one's success. All who have one, want the other. Rose-tinted paper. Steel Engravings. Clergymen, Teachers, energetic men and ladies wanted in every township to act as Agents. A paying business. Send for Circular.
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.
* 16 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR THE MILLION.

Farm, 150 Acres Indiana county, Pa.	$35 per acre.
Farm, 108 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa.	3,600
Dairy Farm, 100 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,500
Farm, 120 Acres, Jefferson county, Ohio	4,200
Farm, Westmoreland county, Pa.	7,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city, Pa.	3,000
Manufacturing Site, Allegheny county, Pa.	6,000
Coal Farm, 100 Acres, Washington county, Pa.	11,500
Suburban Residence, Shady Side	3,800
Farm, 131 3-4 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa.	$65 per acre.
Grist Mill and 18 Acres of Land, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,500
Farm, 90 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa.	7,000
Grist Mill, Country Store, &c., Columbiana county, Ohio	10,000
House and Lot, Birmingham	3,100
Eight Acres surface and 48 Acres Coal, Columbiana county, Ohio	2,000
Farm, 74 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,000
House and 3 Acres, Allegheny county	2,500
280 Acres of Coal, Beaver county, Pa.	12,000
Sawmill, Allegheny county, Pa.	1,800
Hotel, Oil City, Pa.	9,000
Missouri Lands for Sale or Exchange.	
Farm, 65 Acres, Monroe county, Ohio	6,000
Glass Works, Beever county, Pa.	10,000
Garden and Fruit Farm 30 Acres	5,000
Farm, 180 Acres, Washington county, Pa.	16,500
Farm, 390 Acres, Fayette county, Pa.	4,000
Farm, 196 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	13,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	2,500
Seminary and 5 Acres, New Brighton	20,000
Residence and Lot, Allegheny city	5,500
Foundry, Barnesville, Ohio	8,000
House and lot, Allegheny city	4,000
Residence, 1-3 of an Acre, city	9,000
Farm, 88 Acres and Saw Mill, Westmoreland County	2,000
Grist and Saw Mill, Allegheny Co., Pa.	8,000
Suburban Building Site	12,000
Farm 197 Acres, Carrol Co. O.	15,750
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland Co., Pa.	26,250
Grist Mill and 26 Acres, Ohio	5,500
Country Residence, Beaver Co., Pa.	6,000
House and Lot, City	5,500
House and Lot, Beaver Co., Pa.	2,000
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa.	5,500
Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa.	$45 per acre.
Country Store, Ohio	2,700
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	1,200
Farm, 86 Acres, Cambria County, Pa.	3,500
Farm, 107 Acres, Columbiana County, O.	10,000
Grist Mill and 38 Acres, Alliance, O.	15,000
Farm, 21½ Acres, Columbiana County, O.	5,000
Desirable Residence, New Brighton, Pa.	6,000
Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, Freeport, Pa.	12,000
Farm, 107 Acres, Westmoreland County, Pa.	2,500
Farm 75 Acres, Westmoreland County Pa.	9,000
Farm 160 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa.	4,000
Country Residence, Greensburg, Pa.	9,500
Oil Lands, Clarion county, Pa.	30,000
City Residence, Allegheny City	8,000

The above is a brief reference to a part of the property to be found fully described in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, published only by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. Send stamp for copy, or call and get it free. d*

$65 PER ACRE WILL PURCHASE A splendid first and second bottom Farm in Beaver county, can all be cultivated by machinery, has two sets of Buildings, is all under Fence, and has 60 Acres in good Timber; good Orchard, 500 Grape Vines, and is within a short distance of School, Post-office, Store and Mills. Will take City Property in part pay. A full description of the above property will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue d*

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.
For sale by all Druggists.

COUGH NO MORE

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by Druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.
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